The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6816.—VOL. XLI. TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Ryde, Mrs. Timothy Small, of a son.

On Sunday evening, at her residence, Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, the wife of B. C. Rodd, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at 3, Randle's-terrace, Newtown, the wife of Captain H. Chatfield, of a daughter.

On Monday, 9th instant, at her residence, 101, George-street, Sydney, the wife of H. Leon Apps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th ultimo, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, Mr. Andrew Warr Turnbull, of Sackville Reach, to Miss Isabella Shearley, of Windsor.

DEATHS.

On the 7th of April, aged 56 years, after a long and lingering illness, at his late residence, Mr. Charles Rodius, artist, for many years a resident in this colony.

April 9th, at his father's residence, Harris-street, George, eldest son of Felix M'Kone, wheelwright and blacksmith, aged 15 years and 4 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship EMEU. DANIELL G. MUNRO, Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 14th of April, 1860, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, POINT DE GALLE, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent. Moore's Wharf, Sydney, March 14th, 1860.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched as under:

For AUCKLAND direct.—LORD WORSLEY, B. JOHNSON, Commander, on THURSDAY, 12th April.

For TARANAKI, NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf, SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

NOTICE.—NAUTILUS, steamer, from Corporation Wharf (next Erskine-street) to Dry Dock. Hours from Dock. Half-hours Sydney side.

BRIGHTON (MANLY BEACH) STEAMERS. VICTORIA, or PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·5.	10·30, 2·30, 4·30.
Circular Quay.	Manly Beach.
7·30, 5	8·15, 12, 5, 5·45.

On Saturdays from Woolloomooloo, 4; Circular Quay, 4·15. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

On SUNDAYS.

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·15.	10·30, 9·45.
Circular Quay.	Manly Beach.
2.30	12, 5·30

Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Watson's Bay.—From Circular Quay, daily, at 10·30; calling at and returning to Woolloomooloo at 11.15, 6.30. Saturdays and Sundays, 2 30, returning to Circular Quay at 5.30. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.

From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Ryde (calling at Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, at 7.45.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m. (and 6 p.m. to Ryde only.)

ON SUNDAYS.

Sydney, 9 a.m. Parramatta, 4 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.

Ditto single fares, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.

No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board, Phœnix Wharf.

N.B The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF of that by Railway (and omnibus)

H. R. N. S. CO.—STEAM to CLARENCE TOWN, direct. The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock. P. J. COHEN, Manager. Offices foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS NIGHT, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock. P. J. COHEN, Manager. Offices foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO

WOLLONGONG, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

KIAMA, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—LONDON, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3

HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN.— ——, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.

WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, at 10.

PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 19th April, at 6 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON will leave the Flour Company's Wharf on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m. GEORGE MURRAY, Secretary

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—It has been arranged for the A. S. N. Company's Melbourne STEAMERS to CALL at EDEN, Twofold Bay, going and returning during this month, to land passengers only. The first steamer from Sydney will be the LONDON, on TUESDAY, at 3 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 4th April.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch AVENGER, NICHOLS, master, sails on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails on THURSDAY next. For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The clipper-barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BAFFLE CREEK, QUEENSLAND.—The ALBION, under charter, will sail a few days after arrival. MOLLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular-trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will meet with the usual quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the wharf; or to MOLLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner CALLENDER sails THIS EVENING. For passage only apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street. Able Seaman wanted.

BRIG SCOTIA, for MELBOURNE.—Sails positively on THURSDAY MORNING. Room for a few tons light freight. Apply to Captain BLACKLOCK, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The brig MOUNTAIN MAID, LONGMURE, master. Two thirds of her cargo engaged. Cargo at reduced rates. Apply to J. J. PEACOCK, Moore's Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—First vessel. Under charter to sail immediately.—The powerful first-class brig PRAIRIE, 209 tons, WINSBORROW, commander. Has room for 25 tons freight, if engaged at once. For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, DARBEY, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular-trader KESTREL, SMITH master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched one week after arrival. For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, or to MOLLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper barque BREADALBANE, J. BARRON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 13th instant. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—Carrying Supplies to the Seat of War.—The regular packet brig EMMA, HOLFORD, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO, direct.—To sail positively on THURSDAY, the 12th April.—The fine first-class brig SARAH, WILLIAM FIRTH, commander, has room for a few tons of light freight, or a few passengers, if immediate application is made to BING and CO., 16, Bridge-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

NEW CALEDONIA POSTAL SERVICE.—The clipper MARGARET, SMITH, master, will be dispatched for PORT DE FRANCE, with H. I. M.'s mail, after the arrival of the English mail. For light freight or passage apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, agents, 14, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia.—The brig CAROLINE, ADDAMS, master, will sail for the above in a few days. For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct, with despatch.—The new and elegant clipper ship ANNIE BOWEN, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on or about the 10th instant. For freight, charter, or passage apply to the American Consul, Macquarrie-place; or to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.—The ALOE can accommodate a few more of the above, if arranged for at once. Apply to Captain FERGUSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-st.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 brig ALARM, 150 tons burthen; can be sent to sea at very short notice. Apply to RAYMOND and CO, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FRENCH BARQUE VISIR.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against the abovenamed vessel must be sent in, in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, the 10th instant, or they will not be paid. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, about 600 tons, for Shanghae. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co.

SHIP S. H. TALBOT from Manila.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES at once. ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

SHIP STAR OF PEACE, for LONDON.—A passenger by the above ship, not being able to go by her, wishes to LET his cabin. Apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—RANGATIRA, from GLASGOW.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for the Flour Company's Wharf, and obtain orders for delivery from the A. S. N. Company. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at the expense and risk of consignees. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Co., April 9.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar will be held, D.V., in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, in aid of the funds of the New Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th April. A great variety of useful, fancy, and ornamental articles, wool and wax flowers, children's clothing, dresses, &c., &c., will be exhibited for sale.

Also, Chinese ornaments, in endless variety, native curiosities from the Fiji and Friendly Islands, too numerous to particularise, at low prices, so that all purchasers will have value for their money.

The committee thank the numerous contributors to the Bazaar, and trust the public will appreciate their labours.

The Bazaar will open at 11 a.m. A band will be in attendance. Admission—adults 1s., youths 6d., children under five years in charge of parents or friends free.

Mrs JAMES ROBERTS, secretary. Rev. S. RABONE, treasurer.

NEWTOWN WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL.—A BAZAAR will be held THIS DAY, Tuesday, in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, in aid of the funds of the above building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special general MEETING of members will be held TO-NIGHT at half-past seven o'clock prompt. All members are earnestly requested to attend. A. A. DUNNICLIFF, honorary secretary.

CARANGARA COPPER COMPANY.—The Shareholders are reminded that their attendance is required at a SPECIAL MEETING, THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 10th April, agreeably to circular notice already issued, to confirm an agreement for leasing the lands and smelting works. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary, 77, Pitt-street.

FREEMASONRY.—ZETLAND LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, No. 941.—Monthly MEETING at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING of the large consumers of water will be held at the London Tavern, at 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Club will be held at Mr. H. C. Dangar's Chamber, TO-MORROW, 10th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock. By order, W. D. SOMERVILLE, hon. sec. Members are particularly requested to attend.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE TULLY, of Newcastle, Merchant.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Creditors in the above estate are particularly requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING, to be held at my office, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of giving me directions herein. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—BALMAIN.—A public MEETING will be held at the Unity Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 10th, at 8 o'clock, to sign the petition to the Legislative Assembly against the incorporation of the Hamlet, and to expose the illegal manner in which it has been obtained. WILLIAM FENTON.

TO THE MASTER BAKERS of SYDNEY and SUBURBS.—The Adjourned MEETING, concerning the Weekly Payments for Bread, is further POSTPONED, through the inclemency of the weather, until WEDNESDAY, 11th day of April, at 3 o'clock.

The Master Bakers of Sydney and suburbs number fifty-one or two; forty-five have signed the resolutions, the remaining six or seven will please to do so on or before the day of meeting.

It is particularly requested that the whole of the Master Bakers do attend to determine upon the day to commence the weekly system.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Evening Classes as follows for the present quarter, now commencing:—

Greek—Wednesday, 7½ p.m., free.

Latin—Saturday, 7½ p.m., free.

English Grammar—Tuesday and Friday, 7 p.m., 20s. per quarter.

Elocution—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m., 20s. per quarter.

French—Monday and Thursday, 7 p.m., 20s. per quarter.

Arithmetic—Tuesday and Friday, 7½ p.m., 20s. per quarter.

Drawing—Monday and Thursday, 7 p.m., 20s. per quarter.

Singing—Monday and Wednesday, 7½ p.m., 12s. 6d. per quarter.

Discussion—Friday, quarter to 8 p.m., free.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Lecture season commences 1st May.

Large additions have been made to library and reading room.

Tickets are now ready for issue for the second quarter, commencing April 1st.

Terms—admitting to the whole of the privileges of the institution—at the rate of £1 per annum. JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—Full rehearsal THIS EVENING.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—Full rehearsal THIS EVENING.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Orchestral Members are requested to attend Practice, at the Exchange, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. H. B. WEBB, secretary.

TOOGOOD'S MUSIC SALOON.—Immense success of Mr. G. Peck, solo violinist. Will play to-night.

TOOGOOD'S SALOON.—Macbeth music to-night. Solos, Duetts, and madrigals, seven artistes. No ladies admitted.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. DARBY CONSADINE, Lescaner, county Clare, Ireland, a relation of his is out here—granddaughter of PAT DOUHARTY, Lescanor, Burchfield. Address, ANN ORAGAN, at J. COLLINS, butcher, Stanley, Beechworth, Ovens

EDWARD FULLOOM, who was at work on the Goulburn Telegraph, will much oblige by writing to JOHN QUINN, 5, Gloucester-street.

WILLIAM COLLINS, farmer, last heard of at Riversdale, his niece, MARGARET CEGNEY, would be happy to hear from him by addressing to M. CEGNEY, HERALD Office

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS, and KING OF THE GNOMES, the greatest success yet made in Sydney; see its gorgeous and magnificent scenery, properties, costumes, &c. Presenting Miss MARY PROVOST, and those popular favourites, Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, Mr. W. H. Stephens, Mr. Burford, Mrs. Crosby, &c., &c.; preceded, for the second and last time, with the Comic Drama, in two acts, of IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

Pat .... (that broth of a boy)............... Mr. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD.

Prices as usual.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Agent for the Lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.

The last time THIS TUESDAY, April 10, of the drama in three-acts of the MIRROR OF LIFE, supported by those great favourites Messrs. Rayner, Howson, Brown, Mrs. Guerin, Morton, Miss Morgan, &c. To conclude with the very latest edition of the LADY OF LYONS.

A very great success.

THE PALLADOS ARCHEON.—It is estimated nearly 1000 persons were unable to obtain admission last evening.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Owing to the School of Arts being let, TO-NIGHT is positively the last night of the PALLADOS ARCHEON.

PALLADOS ARCHEON.—To secure the comfort of visitors, the audience department under the direction of Mr. BEAVER.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TO-NIGHT, the favourite Vocalists, Madame FLORA HARRIS. Mr. and Mrs. GIBBS.

SPIRIT OF THE WATERS and KING OF THE GNOMES.

WANTED, Twenty-five more FEMALE SUPERNUMERARIES, for the above most successful piece. Apply at the Stage Door of the Theatre, THIS MORNING, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Grand SACRED CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11th. Tickets, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s; may be had at the School of Arts.

GOLD ESCORT TO THE SNOWY RIVER.—The Fortnightly Gold Escort between Kiandra and Sydney (via) Gundagai, is discontinued, and a WEEKLY ESCORT from Cooma (via), Queanbeyan, and Goulburn, for the conveyance of gold and specie, is established in its place.

This Escort (by coach) will leave Sydney and Cooma on EVERY MONDAY MORNING, arriving at Cooma and Sydney respectively on every Thursday evening, travelling by day only.

JOHN M'LERIE, Inspector-General of Police. Office of Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, April 7th, 1860.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REDUCED RATES AND ADDITIONAL TRAIN.—Attention is invited to the issue of SEASON TICKETS at reduced rates.

The reduction of rates for passengers between Sydney and Parramatta.

The reduction of rates for the conveyance of carriages, horses, dogs, live stock, and parcels.

The issue of return tickets daily for carriages and horses at reduced rates.

The issue of excursion tickets for passengers, carriages, horses, available from SATURDAY MORNING till MONDAY EVENING, at single fares for the double journey.

The reduction of rates for the conveyance of goods to 3d. per ton per mile.

The additional train leaving Parramatta for Sydney, at 5·35 p.m., and returning from Sydney at 6·45 p.m., calling at all stations.

For full particulars, see advertisements in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in the daily and weekly papers. B. H. MARTINDALE.

Railway Branch Department of Internal Communication, 3rd January, 1860.

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—Mr. CREENY solicits the co-operation of the Parents and Guardians of his pupils in securing punctuality of attendance—without it, progress cannot be made. Hours of attendance, 9 till 12 and 2 till 4. ☞ Business will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PRIMARY CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Glebe Point.—The Easter HOLIDAYS will commence on THURSDAY, April 5th, and terminate on WEDNESDAY, April 11th. For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. J. PENDRILL, Glebe Point.

SELECT BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 195, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain-gate, Sydney.—Mrs. TAIT has Vacancies for two Resident Pupils. Her system includes a thorough English education, the modern languages and sciences, and all other accomplishments. The school re-opens on Wednesday.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The second quarter of 1860 will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 11th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

THE MISSES DE METZ have VACANCIES for a few daily pupils. 113, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

THE DUTIES of Mr. CREAGH'S School, 368, Castlereagh-street, will be Resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

MISS M. A. FLOWER informs the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils, that she hopes to resume her MORNING CLASSES on FRIDAY, the 13th instant. Castlereagh-street North.

WRITING TAUGHT in Sixteen Lessons, at Professor NELSON'S Writing Academy, 42, Hunter-street. Several finished specimens of handwriting from Sydney pupils can be seen, and further particulars obtained, daily, from 10 to 5. A special class for ladies has lately been opened.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The undersigned, special agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, boards each mail steamer on its arrival at Kangaroo Island; and mercantile firms in New South Wales may rely on having any telegrams, addressed as below, forwarded at the earliest moment, as also in having messages intended for the outward steamer, put on board on the branch steamer at Glenelg, up to the last minute. The charge for "agency" is 10s. 6d. each message, which sum the undersigned will collect from the sender or receiver, as the case may be, at Sydney. W. H. FLOOD, Adelaide.

TO SHIPPERS, CAPTAINS, and others.—Messrs. W. WORTHINGTON and SONS, Export Merchants, 5, Water-lane, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., have always on hand, in the London Docks, ready for exportation, the following articles, both in bulk and bottle, and which they will put free on board on the most reasonable terms:—Port and sherry wines, old tom, gin, clipper (unsweetened) gin, orange bitters, Scotch whisky, cherry brandy, rum shrub, Jamaica rum, raspberry brandy, ginger brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's brandies.

J. F. HOLLE begs respectfully to inform his former patrons and the public that he has recommenced business on the premises 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, and trusts that, by careful attention, he will obtain the liberal patronage so extensively accorded to the late firm of Stone and Holle, of which he was a member. J. F. H. during his visit to Europe made arrangements with first-class houses, both in England and on the Continent, by which he will be enabled to supply the same description of goods as the best London houses. 277, George-street. March 22nd.

PADDINGTON.—CHARLES HUNTER, bootmaker, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Paddington, has been appointed News Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and will supply the subscribers at an early hour in the morning. Single copies 3d. each.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The ROYAL STANDARD HOTEL, corner of York and Barrack streets.—HENRY THOMPSON, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for past favours begs leave most respectfully to inform them that he has taken the above spacious Hotel, where, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his visitors, and that desire which he will always evince to promote their comfort in every respect, he trusts he may be enabled to ensure a share of public patronage.

A CARD.—Miss WILKINSON, removed to Sandridge House, 7, Lower George-st. Vacancies for gentlemen.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—DALTON'S New Gallery for Artistic Photography is now OPEN. Portraits taken in all the modern branches of the art.—Children's portraits instantaneously. 400, George-street.

LEA and SON, Manufacturers of Washing, Mangling, and Knife and Fork Cleaning Machines, 70, York-st

LEA'S SUPERIOR PERAMBULATOR, with hoods, 3 guineas each. 76, York-street, opposite the Chapel.

MR. MACKECHNIE, solicitor, has REMOVED his offices to 119, Elizabeth-street South.

MRS. J. BERNSTEIN makes FLOUR BAGS by the Steam Sewing Machine, 195, Lower George-street.

REMOVAL.—JAMES FRYER, Printer, &c., to Royal Hotel Gateway, George-street.

G. E. DIBBS, Newcastle, Custom-house and General Commission Agent.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

NEW LAND SALE ROOMS, 423, George-street.—T. W. BOWDEN has several Properties for PRIVATE SALE in town and country, varying from £250 to £5000.

THOMAS ALLEN, Coal and Wood Depot, foot of Market-street.—Coal, charcoal; and firewood cut to any lengths. Orders by post punctually attended to. Albion Wharf

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician-Accoucheur, Surgeon to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of diseases of the eye, REMOVED to 228, Macquarie-street, opposite the Legislative Council. At home from 9 to 11 and 2 to 3.

MR. W. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 211, Macquarie-street.

DENTISTRY.—Established 1842.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists, continue to supply Artificial Teeth, extract teeth, teeth plugged with gold, and all other operations appertaining to their profession. Mr. J. EMANUEL wishes to inform strangers visiting the colony, that he passed his examination in the Hague, Holland, in the year 1836, and received his dental diploma. George-street North near Hunter-street.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.

Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

MR. L. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, Sydney (one of the firm of Eskell and Co., surgeon-dentists, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Sheffield, member of the College of Dentists, England), may be consulted daily, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. ESKELL'S Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle: Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Galvanic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set. Advice and extracting gratis from 8 till 10 o'clock. At 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George street.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Importers of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Music. Pianofortes for sale and hire, by Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Cadby, Nutting, &c. Pianofortes exchanged, repaired, tuned, and removed by covered vans. MUSIC—an extensive stock in every variety. Catalogues and music forwarded by post. 172, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has REMOVED his business from King-street West, to Market and Sussex streets and Albion Wharf. Address T. ALLEN, commission agent, Market and Sussex streets.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Treasury-buildings, George-street.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Darbin, a gentleman of 30 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

PRODUCE.—The undersigned is prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on Wool, Tallow, Oil, &c., consigned to his friends, Messrs. Armstead and Co., of London. W. H. ELDRED, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Policy holders in the above Company may communicate with the undersigned, during the course of next week, at the Royal Hotel, George-street; after that date communications must be addressed to him at Adelaide, South Australia. FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Principal Agent for the Church of England Life Assurance Institution.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE REMOVED to No. 283, Pitt-street, one door south from Market-street.

Drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, hall, and kitchen furniture on hand. Also,

Iron bedsteads, cots; hair, fibre, flax, and straw mattresses.

An inspection is invited.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of creditors, in the estate of Felix Lannoy, on Monday, the 2nd of April, J. J. RALPH, one of the trustees, was refused a release from his bonds, after hearing his report from New Caledonia, where he caused himself to be sent about this matter. Messrs. John Goodlet, and Charles Durham, both trustees, also in the same estate, voted with the majority, on account of further proceedings being about to be taken against J. J. Ralph, by Felix Lannoy, and some other creditors.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Botany Bay, on Good Friday, a large rough-haired DEER HOUND, with collar (owner's name thereon). Any person giving information leading to the recovery thereof, and conviction of the offender will receive the above reward; 10s., if delivered, 508, George-street.

LOST, in King-street, on Thursday night, £125. The finder will be handsomely rewarded, on leaving the same at Mr. BLAIR'S, 8s, Sussex-street North. Payment stopped at the bank.

LOST, on Thursday Night, between Boomerang-street and St. Mary's Cathedral, a Gold BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded by bringing same to 75, South Head Road.

LOST, on Monday, April 9th, a small Drawer KEY, between Phillip-street and Castlereagh-street. Any one bringing it to Mrs. STURMEY, 169, Phillip-street, shall receive 5s. reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Strawberry Hills, a Chesnut Coloured HORSE, about fourteen hands high, branded (three) 3 on near shoulder, white saddle marks on the back. £1 reward will be paid to any person returning it to JAMES MURPHY, Strawberry Hills.

STRAYED from Paddington, on Saturday, the 7th instant, a Bay COLT, black legs, mane, and tail, star in forehead, white snip on nose, branded on near shoulder IG, cut on near stifle joint. £1 will be paid to any person delivering him to JOHN GLOVER, Paddington.

CAUTION.—All persons are forbid TRUSTING any one on account of the American ship S. H. TALBOT without a written order from Captain WINSLOW BURGESS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid TRUSTING any one on account of the American ship FLYING DRAGON without a written order from Captain H. H. WATSON, jun.

COOMA MAIL ROBBERY.—The public are cautioned against negociating the undermentioned HALF BANK NOTES, payment for which has been stopped:—

£10—No. 5830, on Sydney Joint Stock Bank.

£20—No. 5319, on Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

L. and S. HORDERN, Sydney.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I have purchased from William Soper, Esq., of Morpeth, the house adjoining those known as Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, late in the occupation of Mrs. Patterson; the same will be LET to a respectable tenant, for a term, so soon as it has undergone a thorough repair. J. G. RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

£850 TRUST MONEY.—To LEND on mortgage of Freehold Property, in or near Sydney. Apply to Mr. S. C. BROWN, 104, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Part published 1st January, 5s.; post paid, 5s. 6d. Subscriptions received for twelvemonths, in town, £2 2s.; country, £2 7s., postage paid. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

DICKENS' TALE of TWO CITIES, profusely illustrated, post paid, 12s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

THACKERAY'S VIRGINIANS; with illustrations. Just completed, post paid, 32s. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

DICKENS' ALL THE YEAR ROUND, vol. 1, cloth, 6s. 6d., post paid 7s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

GRAHAM'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, 20s., post paid 21s. 9d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

POLLOCK'S PRACTICE OF THE COUNTY COURTS, with the decisions of the Superior Courts, and tables of fees; post paid, £1 6s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

DAVIDSON'S PRECEDENTS and Forms in Conveyancing, 3 vols. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

BROADWOOD'S, Collard and Collard's, Erard's, Murphy's, D'Almaine's and Aucher's PIANOS ex late shipments, for SALE and HIRE, on moderate terms. New Music, ex Medway, containing the latest publications of Meyerbeer's; new opera, "Dinora," in books; Les Vepres Siciliennes; new piano pieces, by Madame Oury, Adolph Gollmick, &c. Harmoniums, in oak and rosewood cases, from one to eight stops. At W. H. PALING'S Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

H. CHALLENER, Practical, Working, Birding Gun-maker. Importer and repairer of Repeating Firearms of all sorts. N.B.—Guns restocked in London style by Manton. CHALLENER, 61, King-street West.

REVOLVERS for SALE, Colt's Army and Navy Six-shooters, complete, at MANTON. H. CHALLENER'S, King-street West.

REVOLVER CASES.—Capital Leather Cases for revolvers. G. WOOD, Park-street.

STRIVE and THRIVE.—Take notice, dogcarts, gigs, phaetons, &c., and every description of vehicle, built, painted, and repaired by LILLY, Castlereagh-street, between Park and Bathurst streets, and, as a practical workman, the best and cheapest in the colony.

GIBSON LETS HORSES and DOGCARTS, £1 a day; Saddle Horses, 10s.; Dogcarts, 10s. each per day. Commission Stables, 402, Castlereagh-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

FRENCH KID GLOVE DEPOT.—LEWIS (late Pillet) importer of the best Paris kid gloves, gentlemen's mercery, perfumery, umbrellas, walking-sticks, travelling bags and cases, French boots and shoes, fancy articles, &c. LEWIS, 10, Hunter street.

FOR SALE, a quiet PONY, Saddle, and Bridle, £7. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street South.

CARVED FURNITURE, and other Indian and Chinese Work, lately received, on view, and for immediate SALE—to close consignments. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

MATCHES and VESTAS.—To wholesale stores, shopkeepers, shippers, and walkers, on SALE, at the undersigned's.

Japan vestas, all sizes	I.N.E. matches
Plaid ditto, ditto	Saloon ditto
Wood and tin ditto, ditto	Colonial ditto.

Sold at the lowest market prices, by the invoice or cases, or in such quantities to suit the trade. A. BLITZ, Office of the wholesale Match and Vesta Depot, No. 9, Market-buildings, George-street.

200 BARRELS of superior PLASTER of PARIS, just landed. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

400 BARRELS WOULDHAM PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT. R. WYNNE.

BOX PALINGS and TIMBER for PRIVATE SALE.—Superior Hobart Town Broad Box Palings and Hardwood timber for SALE, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart, 362, George-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Bengal, and Catzeaux Wattrel—

Quicksilver, in bottles of 75 lbs. each

10 tons best Silesian spelter

200 barrels Portland cement.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO.—Now landing, ex Oscar, and on SALE by the undersigned, 50 half tierces. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CAVENDISH and TWIST TOBACCO, on SALE by the undersigned, ex Oscar, from New York.—Half-pound lumps, Nald Queen, Dingo, and Ballaarat brands. Tens, Dingo, Lennox, Lucy Neal, and Cook brands. Twist, in kegs, Jupiter, and AmericanEagle. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Oscar, from New York, and on SALE by the undersigned.

Dried apples, in half barrels and kegs, new fruit

300 barrels ground plaster

150 barrels rosin

100 American cooking stoves, complete, Peerless, from 5 to 8 inch

Spirits of turpentine

Flowing and furniture varnish.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

POTATOES (best Brown's River).—A few tons, ex Tasmania, FOR PRIVATE SALE, by W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, in lots to suit purchasers.

POTATOES.—Prime New Zealand potatoes, in first-rate condition, for SALE, on the Grafton Wharf, in lots to suit purchasers. R. GWYNNE.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., of very fine quality, now ON SALE, by J. G. WALLER and Co., Wynyard-square.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in a healthy situation, wishes to receive two little Girls to educate with her own. Address, MATER, Mr. Mader's, George-street.

A WIDOW, accustomed to housekeeping, teaching, and needlework, requires a SITUATION. Address W., HERALD Office.

A WOMAN COOK WANTED. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 54, Wynyard-square.

A VISITING GOVERNESS desires a SITUATION in a private family, to teach Music, English, and French, with Italian if required; best references. K. M., HERALD Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS wishes an ENGAGEMENT. She teaches English and French (the latter acquired in Paris), music, and drawing. Has excellent references. Address A. B., HERALD Office; or to Mr. SLOPER, chemist, William-street.

A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER and Accountant, of many years' experience in Sydney at extensive private and auctioneering business, is open to engagement either partially or permanently; he would prefer the country. Address Z. A., Post Office.

A MARRIED MAN, of twenty years colonial experience, wishes to meet with a Situation as OVERSEER of a cattle station, or farming establishment. He can furnish unquestionable characters. Address W. J., 25, Whittell's-buildings, near Bathurst-street West.

CIRCULAR SAWYER WANTED; one capable of saw-sharpening preferred. Apply to WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

FOUR-IN-HAND WHIP WANTED, to Drive on the Doncaster Line, between Nelligen and Braidwood. Phœnix Wharf.

HOUSEMAID WANTED.—Apply at the Liverpool and New York Hotel, Lower George street.

LOADING for TUMUT. Apply to ASHDOWN and CO.

PARRAMATTA-STREET.—Wanted to Purchase, an Allotment of LAND, or SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, either in George-street, south of the Haymarket, or in Parramatta-street, between the Railway Bridge and the Red Bull Inn. Particulars to H. A. B., Post Office, Glebe Road.

REQUIRED by the undersigned, One Hundred PILES, Ironbark, from 10 to 17 feet long, by 12 inches through. J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

SHEEP COUNTRY WANTED, on the Condamine or its tributaries, or the eastern side of the Maranoa District. RSA and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 21, Hunter-street.

TO CARRIERS.—Wanted, a CARRIER, to take from Maitland to my station Yaraldool, on the Namoi River, about three tons of rations; state lowest terms. Address R. RICHARDS, Richmond.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Required by the undersigned a PERSON properly qualified. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

VIOLINISTS.—WANTED, a good VIOLINIST to travel. Apply immediately to T. WEBB, 154, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a Young Man, SITUATION in country store, writes a good hand. A. B., 10, Park-street.

WANTED, two or three good RIFLES, small bore, at TAYLOR'S Rifle Gallery, King-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD for the Country. Apply to R. PACKER, 383, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOY, 14 or 15 years of age, at PARKER'S Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, Camden.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. No. 7, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, an active BOY. Apply to J. FRANKLIN, 296, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, of 15, for children. 66, Elizabeth-street, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as COACHMAN. Address B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Hill's-buildings, 448, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a steady GIRL, about 15, to make herself generally useful. 402, Castlereagh-st. South.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. BROCKLEBANK, 212, George-st. North.

WANTED, a CLERK. Apply by letter to A. S., 253, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Pork BUTCHER, to make small goods, at J. GIBBINS, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to milk a cow and make herself useful. Mrs. RANDLE, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ARMITAGE, Gothic Cottage, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 126, Palmer street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, No. 8, College-street, corner of Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 165, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, three or four STONECUTTERS that can work mouldings. Apply J. EVERS, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a Middle-aged WOMAN; also a GIRL, to mind children. Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a smart BOY to carry out meat. Apply at 44, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH used to a horse and cart. Blind Beggar, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply before 12. 209, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE for a station; also, a Nursemaid. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN. GEORGE'S Restaurant, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. A. STUART, 1, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a clean sharp LAD, to wait on luncheon room, &c. City Wine Vaults, George-street.

WANTED, a GROOM, also a MAN to make small goods. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to drive a grocer's cart. H. P. PALSER, 108, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at the Lady of the Lake, Bay-st., Glebe.

WANTED, an active Youth, as LIGHT PORTER. L. and S. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Single Man, as GROOM and PORTER. F. BINNIE, 527, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a highly respectable individual, as Head Nurse or Nursery Governess. N. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent person as COOK and GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. FARLEY, 21, Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, a HEAD WAITER. Apply to the House Steward of the Australian Club, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, an industrious Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply second house (No. 13) South Head Road.

WANTED, for a small family, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Protestant preferred. Apply No. 3, Randle's-terrace, Newtown.

WANTED, a first-class BOOKKEEPER. Apply with full particulars, stating salary required, &c., to Box 113, Post Office.

WANTED, a MAN and WIFE to take charge of a HOUSE. References necessary. Apply at Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George-street.

WANTED, to SELL, two large SEA CHESTS. Apply Sydney Club Boarding House, Cumberland-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, for HIRE. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as GENERAL SERVANT. No. 10, Little Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Protestant GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family, 133, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, to work at her needle. Apply 2, Glebe Height, Glebe Point.

WANTED, an ELDERLY WOMAN, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply H. MARTIN, fruiterer, No. 14, New Market.

WANTED, a respectable young PERSON as BARMAID. E. SAMUELL, Golden Fleece. Apply after 11 o'clock.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Woman, a baby to WET NURSE. Apply to Mrs. MACNAMARA, No. 3, Queen's-place.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a store at Moreton Bay; must be active and intelligent. Apply to Mr. A. LAYARD, from 10 to 1 a.m., Jamison-street.

WANTED, good MANTLE HANDS; also, four or five APPRENTICES. 493, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN accustomed to a country store, who can keep accounts. Apply to SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a comfortable COTTAGE, containing not less than 4 good rooms, kitchen, &c., within a reasonable distance of town; state terms, to Box 283, Post office.

WANTED, for the Interior, Two FEMALE SERVANTS—one as Nurse and Needlewoman, the other as General Servant. Characters indispensable. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at the residence of Mrs. S. COHEN, 15, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, in a small family, a respectable GIRL, about seventeen, willing to make herself generally useful, and do needle-work. References required. Mrs. MYLES, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, by a very respectable FEMALE, a free Passage to England; would be happy to serve a Family or Lady on the voyage for her passage, and a few pounds on landing. Address S. M., HERALD Office. Real name and address obtained at HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MASTER for St. Matthias' SCHOOL, Paddington. He must be a member of the Church of England, and produce testimonials to his piety and ability. Application to be made to the Rev. J. D. BRENNAN, Paddington.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of colonial experience a SITUATION as TUTOR. The advertiser would have no objection to go into the interior, keep a set books, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Apply to H. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE, for the Bible Society, a First-class BUILDING SITE, in George or Pitt streets, between Hunter and Market streets. Application in writing to be sent, under cover, on or before the 1st May, to

EDWARD ROGERS, ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, Joint Secretaries. Society's Rooms, Pitt-street, April 4th, 1860.

£30 WANTED, liberal interest and security, repaid by instalments £1 per week. C. D., HERALD Office.

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LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The fearful thunderstorm which not long since passed over Sydney must have awakened the attention of many thoughtful minds to the means of protecting life and property from destruction by lightning, and must have powerfully impressed most persons with the awful significance of the electrical forces at work in the atmosphere, in relation to which man appears so utterly helpless.

It may not be out of place at this time to give a particular consideration to the principles according to which lightning conductors should be fixed, and, in connection therewith, to the nature of thunderstorms generally. For many of the following remarks I am indebted to two works of great celebrity—"On Thunderstorms," by Sir W. Snow Harris, and the "Treatise on Electricity," by A. de la Rive—works which ought to be more generally known, written by philosophers of the highest scientific attainments.

In a country where the electric disturbance in the atmosphere is so great and so frequent as it is in Australia, one is not prepared to find lightning conductors so seldom used in Sydney. In the present advanced state of physical knowledge, it is to be presumed that it is needless to prove that metallic rods erected against buildings do actually protect those buildings from the destructive effects of lightning. Very few persons will now be ready to deny the use of them; and yet very few appear fully to recognise the extent and reality of the protection thus afforded; they think it unlikely their house may be struck, and look upon lightning conductors as waste of money. However well the facts of electrical laws may be known—however well scientific men may be agreed that, by the judicious employment of metallic bodies, we may ensure protection against lightning,—certain it is that the principle itself is far from being generally understood or universally adopted. Indeed, to *existing* prejudicies arising entirely out of a misapprehension of the laws of electrical discharge may be traced the great destruction of life and property so frequently occurring from the effects of lightning. It is strange that it should be so, for in no department of physical science is the field of observation more fertile, or the path of experience more direct and certain; and we have at our command the result of observations for nearly a century, during which time lightning rods have been employed. It is not unimportant here to form an idea of the number of persons who are annually struck by lightning in different countries. In France, between 1835 and 1852, M. Boudin shows that not less than 1308 persons were killed, which gives a mean of six victims per month; and the question here is only of persons killed, not of those merely struck by lightning. M. Boudin has extended his researches to other countries besides France. He has found the average of persons killed to be 9.64 for Sweden, 3 for Belgium, and 22 for England; Meriann has found 50 for the United States. By the side of these facts we may glance at the amount of property destroyed. A writer in "Nicholson's Journal of Science" states that he has calculated the average annual amount of damage by lightning in England alone to be not far short of £50,000. With regard to ships, it is not possible to state precisely what amount of damage has been sustained; but the following facts, taken by Sir W. S. Harris, from the official journals at the Admiralty, may enable some idea to be formed of the disastrous effects of thunderstorms at sea: "In 150 cases, the majority of which occurred between the years 1799 and 1815, nearly 100 lower masts of line-of-battle ships and frigates, with a corresponding number of topmasts and smaller spars, together with various stores, were wholly or partially destroyed. One ship in eight was set on fire in some part of the rigging or sails; upwards of seventy seamen were killed and 133 wounded, exclusive of nineteen cases in which the number of wounded is returned as "many" or "several." In one-tenth of these cases the ships were completely disabled, and they were compelled in many instances to leave their stations, and that, too, at a critical period of our history. The expenditure in these few cases in the mere material could not have been far short of £100,000 sterling. So that, if the whole amount of the loss to the public in men, in money, and in services of ships, could be ascertained, it would necessarily prove to be enormous; more especially when we take into account the expense of the detention and refit of the damaged vessels,—the average cost of a single line-of-battle ship to the country being £100 per diem and upwards. Now, between the years 1809 and 1815—that is to say, within the short period of six years—fully thirty sail of the line and fifteen frigates were more or less disabled." Surely this is sufficient to show the importance of giving the subject a minute and weighty consideration.

It has been thought that the existence around Sydney of masses of sandstone, some of which contains much iron, has an influence upon the formation of thunderstorms, and the explosion of lightning over their surface. That such influence really exists, has not, however, been sufficiently determined by any accurate observation; nor are we perfectly warranted in such a supposition, when we consider that the iron does not exist in masses, but is disseminated very sparingly through the greater part of the rocks. Indeed, we learn from the interior that the thunderstorms which occur over districts where no ferruginous formations exist, are often more violent than they are in Sydney. Where, however, ore is found in masses, at or near the surface, its connection with storms may possibly be very decided. It has been observed that this is the case at Grondone, on the Appenines, where a rich iron mine pierces the ground in the form of a peak. During July and August it is seldom that a hot day passes without an electric cloud forming over the territory of Grondone; this cloud eventually bursts on the mine itself. On the other hand, it is the opinion of Mr. Dillwyn that in mining countries there are fewer thunderstorms than in other countries, especially calcareous countries. M. Blavier, an engineer of mines in France, says that it is recognised in the department of Mayenne that the existence of grunstein, which contains much iron, repels or dissipates the most threatening storms—a property which M. Blavier attributes to the conducting action of the grunstein rocks.

A very important acquisition would be made to terrestrial physics if it could be shown that there exists an intimate and decided relation between the geological nature of the ground and the number and force of the storms. Such relation very probably exists; and physicists have already been led to perceive that the nature of the soil is not without influence over the superficial extent of showers.

It must have been observed that the thunderstorms which we experience in Sydney generally approach us from the north-west; and to this circumstance, probably, is to be attributed the great altitude at which they pass overhead, and also their diminished intensity compared with their effects in the interior; for thunderstorms are notably weakened after passing over a large forest.

So unlooked-for, and apparently so capricious, is the course which the lightning-flash frequently takes—striking indiscriminately trees, rocks, buildings, and even the bare ground itself—that a person might imagine himself to be equally in danger wherever he may happen to be during a storm. Yet observation sufficiently proves that the electric fluid really follows certain directions in preference to others, and that it is possible for us, in a great measure, to guard ourselves from its effects by methods which science has unerringly pointed out. Wherever lightning may happen to fall, it tends by preference towards conducting bodies which may happen to be there, and first of all towards metals; but these conducting bodies do not appear to have invited the lightning that way in the first instance—that depends on the hygromatric condition of the stratum of air through which the electric fluid has to pass. During a storm, it would be therefore dangerous to remain in the proximity of metallic bodies, more especially if they be insulated and scattered about. In like manner, to stand in the middle of a room between mirrors or pictures, on opposite walls, would be to incur great risk, for the tendency of the electric fluid, if it found no continuous conductor round the room, would be to dart from one point to the other diametrically opposite, meeting in its course whatever may be in the way in the middle of the room. Complete insulation certainly mitigates the danger with which one may be threatened, but does not cause it altogether to disappear; indeed, glass itself is not always respected by lightning, as was shown lately at Mr. Lenehan's house. Chimneys should by all means be avoided, for the soot is a ready conductor; but as there is never any communication between the soot and the moist earth, the electric fluid usually explodes at the fireplace, and is diverted towards objects in the room. There is indeed no place in an unprotected house so dangerous as the fireplace. It is usually recommended to keep away from sheets of water, but really without showing danger to exist in the vicinity of that element any more than in other places; for, were it so, would we not hear of the shipping in our harbour, and houses on its margin, being struck by lightning every time a storm passes over? Cavendish has shown that the conductibility of water is less by 400,000,000 times than that of iron. It is known by much sad experience that trees have been often fatal to persons who had sought shelter under them from the storm. It would seem that resinous trees are, for equal heights, less struck than others, which would be due to the fact that they do not conduct so well; it is difficult, however, to deduce this conclusion with any certainty from the facts hitherto observed, which are neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently simple for much confidence to be placed in them; for the nature of the ground upon which the tree rests, the greater or less depth to which its roots penetrate, its abundance of sap, are so many circumstances which modify the conducting property of the tree. It is considered to be comparatively safe to be at a moderate distance from trees; and the protection they afford to buildings is considerable when they grow not far from the wall, and where the building has no isolated metals attached to it. The Rev. W. B. Clarke has already drawn attention to the protective property of trees against the dangers of lightning. Yet it would by no means be safe to trust to them, when we have so much better conductors at command. They are very poor substitutes for metallic lightning rods; for, when struck, their imperfect conductibility very seldom enable them to withstand the shock, in which case there is much danger of a lateral discharge; and examples are quoted of houses being struck, although commanded by trees very near and much more elevated than they, which is probably due, as has been proved in many cases, to the fact that the ground upon which the tree grew was a much less good conductor than that upon which the house rested. It is also prudent to keep at a certain distance from telegraphic wires, in order to escape the shock, which Professor Henry has shown may result from induction.

But we may, indeed, in this manner, be led to draw up so large a catalogue of what to avoid, that we should in the end be compelled to advise persons to do an impossibility, viz., to keep near nothing.

In approaching the consideration of lightning conductors, towards which the preceding observations have been made to converge, it must be understood at the outset that there are no bodies in nature which *perfectly* conduct or *perfectly* obstruct the passage of electricity, their differences being only of degree—but a degree so great that we are easily enabled to classify those at the extremes of the series into conductors and non-conductors. Observation has taught that lightning, in general, is directed upon the most elevated parts of buildings; that it directs itself in preference upon metals; that when once it has penetrated into a metallic mass, it does not produce damage until the moment of its escape, and around the points by which this escape is brought about; that, finally, the moist earth presents to the lightning an easy escape, which is not accompanied by any damage when the metal which contains it is carried deeply into the ground. It should be recollected that the whole mass of the building is a conductor to a certain extent; and its chance of escaping danger from a discharge of lightning increases with its power of transmitting the electrical discharge by which it was assailed. Hence it follows that if a building had perfect conducting power in all its parts, or was composed of metal throughout, and that some portion of this metal was plunged a little deeply into moist earth or into water, then the house would be protected from its roof to its foundation, and damage from lightning would be unknown. Thus discharges of lightning struck repeatedly the iron steamboat which accompanied Lander in his last attempt to explore the interior of Africa, without producing on it the slightest effect, whilst the vessels built of wood and metal were damaged. When there are on the roof of an edifice several metallic masses, completely separated from each other, it is difficult, and even impossible, to know which of these masses will be struck by lightning in preference. The best means of getting out of the difficulty is to unite all the separate masses by metal bars or bands, so that thus they all communicate with the conductor. De la Rive says: "The best means of protecting an edifice from lightning is carefully to furnish its roof with metallic bands (tinned iron, zinc, lead), taking the precaution that there is no break in the continuity between them, and making them all communicate metallically with the earth by means of rods of iron, or even by means simply of the metallic spouts intended to convey the rainwater to the ground; only this precaution must be taken, that these rods or tubes penetrate sufficiently deep into the ground to reach earth that is permanently moist." It is clear from this that a great number of the buildings in Sydney might easily be protected without incurring much expense; and, also, that the system of protection adopted with regard to some edifices here is radically wrong, and even dangerous, from the extreme care with which the conductors are prevented, by insulation, from coming into contact with any of the metals on the roof or wall—a proceeding which could have been dictated only by a total misapprehension of the laws of electricity, exhibiting an entire distrust of the protecting means employed; as if the terrible flash, which pierced some hundreds of feet of atmospheric air would not penetrate a few inches of non-conducting material, if it had the slightest tendency to pass that way,—and that non-conductor, moreover, converted into a tolerable conductor as soon as it becomes wet by the descending rain. Listen to what Sir W. Snow Harris says on this subject:—

"Conductors for the protection of buildings are not unfrequently insulated in their course by means of glass, pitch, or some bad conductor, or otherwise are applied at short distances from the walls, so as to interpose a stratum of air between them and the building. This practice is not only useless, but disadvantageous, and is manifestly inconsistent with the principle on which conductors are applied, viz., that of providing a line of conduction to the earth, which, by a law of nature, the electrical discharge will follow in preference to any other. To imagine the possibility of its leaving such a line, to move in a more difficult path through the building, is virtually to admit that we distrust the facts upon which our reasoning is founded. But an electrical discharge is never found to leave an easy line of transit in order to pass upon matter out of such a line; the insulation of conducting rods is evidently unnecessary. If the conductor be placed at a short distance from the building, it is decidedly badly placed, since experience has shown that discharges of lightning are often uncertain, and determined through the air in other directions than that of the conductor. Hence we cannot apply a conductor too closely to the walls of the building which we desire to defend. Besides, it may be observed that if by any law of electrical action the discharge could pass out of the line of the conductor, it is very unlikely to become arrested in such a course by a few inches of any solid insulating substance, or by a few feet of air."

Surely this is decisive enough; and Professor Faraday, at a recent meeting of the British Association, spoke positively to the same effect. This being the case, what shall we say to the worse practice, not uncommon in Sydney, of insulating the conductor from metals on the roof?

Of equal importance with making the conductor continuous is the carrying of the lower end of the rod into permanently moist earth or into water: if not, it will become charged itself with the electricity, of the same nature as that of the cloud, and may give rise to very dangerous explosions; and if the conductor be imperfect, either in this manner or from break of continuity, the lightning, instead of traversing it, will run the risk of being carried laterally upon the neighbouring conducting bodies, and it will become much more hurtful than useful.

Sir W. Snow Harris gives the following practical deductions with respect to lightning conductors:—

"1st. Copper is the best kind of metal for a conductor.

"2nd. The quantity of metal should not be less than that represented by the section of a solid cylinder ¾ inch in diameter.

"3rd. The metal should be placed under as great an extent of surface as is consistent with strength, and should be perfectly continuous.

4th. The conductor should involve in its course the principal detached masses of metal in the building.

5th. It should be placed as close as possible to the walls which are to be defended, and not a distance from them, and be carried directly into the ground.

6th. It should be attached to the most prominent points of the building, and if its length be very considerable its dimensions should be increased.

Lastly. In extensive ranges of buildings, all the most prominent parts should have long pointed rods projecting freely into the air, and the greater the range of building the higher they should be.

Next to copper, zinc is the best conductor, being about twice as good as iron; wide bands of it might be conveniently nailed to the roof and the walls. The solidity and extent of surface in the conductor are circumstances that are too frequently overlooked, and to which many accidents might be attributed.

The question will very naturally be asked, how far the protective power of the conductor extends? or, in other words, how far does its influence reach in attracting lightning? After numerous experiments, the French philosophers have determined that it has an influence over a circular space having a radius twice the height of the rod from the ground; and M. de la Rive quotes this without questioning its correctness. But Sir W. S. Harris shows very plainly that this is by no means a general truth. "All the experience (he says) we have of the operation of conductors on discharges of lightning tends to the conclusion that they have no influence whatever in determining the course of such discharges, further than arises out of the circumstance of their furnishing an easy line of conduction." That is, although it does not draw to it the flash from the cloud, yet it does draw it when that flash approaches it on its way to the earth. For it is the earth as a mass which determines the electric fluid to leave the cloud; secondary influences, such as buildings, trees, &c., cause it afterwards to deviate when it has descended near the earth's surface. We have talked as if the process was slow and could be seen, but it actually is instantaneous—with the remarkable exception of *globular lightning*, which has sensible duration, which has not yet been sufficiently accounted for.

That the lightning rods do not afford protection over any considerable distance is clear, from a number of facts which are on record. The following are the most striking:—

H.M.S. Endymion was struck by lightning at Calcutta, in March, 1842. This frigate had a chain conductor on the mainmast, applied in the most approved way. The electrical explosion, instead of falling on the conductor, struck the foremast, shivered the top-gallant and topmast, and damaged the lower mast. Now, in this case, the mast struck was not above fifty feet distant from the mainmast, which was furnished with a conductor with a radius of 150 feet.—(Ship's log.)

Another case is that of H M.S. Ætna, which was struck by several heavy electrical discharges at Corfu, in January, 1830. These, for the most part, passed down a chain-conductor on the mainmast. One of the discharges, however, struck the ship near the bow, and exploded about twelve feet above the forecastle, close to the foremast, knocking down all the people on deck, and doing other damage.—(Ship's log.)

The belief in the wide influence of lightning-conductors has been converted in many places into a plausible and popular objection to their use. They are said to invite the lightning to our buildings which, otherwise, would not fall on them; that should the electric charge be greater than the rod can carry, the redundant quantity must necessarily have a destructive effect; and that, since we can never know the quantity of electricity which may be discharged from the clouds, we can never be certain that the conductor will safely convey the charge. Yet there have not been adduced in support of this any substantial fact or any known law of electricity. We have already seen how erroneous is the idea that the influence of the rod extends to a great distance; and with regard to its dimensions, Sir W. S. Harris, after carefully examining several instances in illustration, concludes by saying:—"We may, therefore, feel quite assured that a copper rod of three quarter inches in diameter, or an equal quantity of metal under any other form, could withstand the heating effect of any discharge of electricity which has yet come within the experience of mankind."

So strongly has the objection to conductors been insisted on, that the Governor-General and Council of the East India Company were led to order the lightning-rods to be removed from their powder-magazines and other public buildings, having in the year 1838 come to the conclusion, from certain representations of their scientific officers, that lightning rods were attended by more danger than advantage; in the face of which conclusion a magazine and a corning-house, not having lightning rods, were struck by lightning and blown up. Nay, many have even gone so far as to conceive the idea of repelling lightning by placing glass balls on projecting points of buildings. The vane rod of Christchurch, at Doncaster, had a glass ball at one time, until a discharge of lightning fell on the building and destroyed nearly half of the spire, besides doing other damage.

So convinced is Sir W. S. Harris of the neutral state of the lightning-rod that we find him express himself thus:—"Not only is the idea that a lightning rod invites the lightning unsupported by any fact, but it is absolutely at variance with the whole course of experience. . . . . . It is rather the patient than the agent;" and such conductors can no more be said to attract or invite a discharge of lightning than a water-course can be said to attract the water which flows through it at the time of heavy rain, or than a rain pipe can be said to draw down or invite the rain which flows through it." This is very positive, and quite contrary to the popular idea entertained of the lightning conductor. A superficial view of this may lead to the impression that conductors are of no use whatever; but it will be seen that when lightning falls on them they conduct perfectly safe, and that they even cause that lightning to deviate towards them from small distances. It would appear that it is the earth itself which determines the electric charge in the first instance to leave the cloud, and not isolated bodies on the earth's surface; and were the aerial stratum through which it has to pass everywhere of the same conductibily, these discharges would always descend to the earth in perpendicular lines. But it has been ascertained that the unequal humidity of the atmosphere causes them to take a course which can never be calculated upon, sometimes zig zag, sometimes forked, but eventually reaching the earth, unless attracted by another cloud: always following a line which offers the least resistance to its progress. "Now, all bodies intervening between the electric cloud and the earth (including all objects on the earth's surface) are thus indiscriminately liable to be struck. If conductors, no harm is done; if non-conductors, more or less destruction will be the result. The instances in which bodies seem to have determined the course of lightning have been carefully recorded; but little attention has been given to those instances in which lightning has passed in quite other directions. Dr. Winthrop states that a tree, which stood only fifty-two feet from a pointed conductor attached to a house, was struck by the electric fluid, and shivered, while the conductor and house escaped: that is to say, the lightning fell on a body which, according to the prevailing theory, had little attraction for it, and held out no "invitation," in preference to one which did—a fact totally at variance with the whole assumption. H.M.S. Southampton, 50 guns, experienced a heavy thunder storm on the 30th June, 1842, on the coast of South America; the electric discharge was not drawn down exclusively upon the conductors, although it actually fell with violence upon the sea close to the vessel. Two of her Majesty's ships of war, the Asia and the Powerful, while at anchor at a short distance of each other in Vourla Bay, in the Mediterranean, were exposed to a severe thunderstorm. The Powerful was unprovided with any lightning conductors, while the Asia had one on each of her masts. The ship without conductors sustained great damage from a discharge which fell upon her; the one which had conductors, where every "invitation" to the electric fluid was most prominent, was not observed to be struck at all. A similar result on board the Sapphire is recorded in the report of the Commission on Shipwreck by Lightning. The ship was armed with conductors, and the commander states that, though the lightning flashed in quick succession all around the ship, yet she was never struck. The long zigzag track of lightning consequent on atmospheric resistance, may cause it to fall very obliquely on the earth's surface, and, indeed, even to become horizontal. Mr. Alexander Small states, in a letter to Dr. Franklin, that he saw lightning pass before his window in a direction nearly horizontal, and strike a clock-tower far beneath its summit.

I consider that the fallacy of the wide influence of the lightning conductor has now been sufficiently illustrated; and the importance of this part of the subject seemed to demand the space that has been given to it. We are slow enough to erect a lightning rod, and we trust far too much to it when it is erected. More metal should be spread over our buildings connected with each other and with the ground; but a house will not be *perfectly* protected unless its roof be entirely composed of metal in communication with the earth.

It is not unrecorded that buildings armed with conductors have sometimes been damaged by lightning; but there is not one of these cases in which defects of construction have not been recognised of a nature to explain the cause of the accident; and it is rather singular that all such exceptional instances may be cited in illustration of the advantage of the conductors in enabling the electric fluid to pass with safety from the atmosphere.

With regard to Mr. Lenehan's house, which sustained damage from lightning though elaborately provided with conductors, it may be shown that, but for the conductor, the damage would have been much greater than it was, for it was reported that a part of the charge was safely conveyed by it; and it may be further shown that the conductor was not sufficiently massive for its length, or that it did not penetrate into the ground sufficiently deep to reach earth that was permanently moist. The charge divided between the conductor and the chimney. It passed safely enough down the latter until it reached the fireplace, where the first explosion took place. Now, if the interior of the chimney had been connected metallically with the moist earth through the masonry, it is quite certain that no explosion would have occurred; and if chimneys in general were built in this manner, we should hear of no more accidents from lightning entering by this part of the house.

The lightning often branches in the air previous to striking the building: one portion is safely carried off by the conductor, while the other falls on points distant from the conductor, and is sure to explode and produce damage, unless those parts be metallically connected with the conductor, or with the ground.

Sufficient, it is hoped, has now been said to draw the attention of the inhabitants of the colony to the proper methods of protecting life and property from lightning: and if these remarks will lead to the adoption of more extensive and more efficient means than are employed at present, their object will have been fully attained.

Sydney, 6th April. D. J.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—FACTS AND EXTRACTS.

(Translated for the "Sydney Morning Herald," from the "Constitutionnel," the "Univers," the "Gazette du Midi," and other foreign newspapers.)

The *Constitutionnel* brings forward, against the Popedom, the diplomatic correspondence of Chateaubriand. That illustrious writer was the French Ambassador to Rome under the administration of Martignac. The passage cited—in the opinion of the *Univers*, not showing much traces of Royalism or Catholicism—is to the following effect:—

"The very Catholic Ambassador of the very christian King wrote to M. Portalis that he had discovered 'contemptible and dangerous intrigues.' Nothing, he exclaimed, has given me so much uneasiness and anxiety as my actual position in the midst of this sort of difficulty. What am I to do? To address myself directly to the Pope? Why he is invisible, 'shut up in a prison of which all the outlets are strictly guarded.' And he added, 'I have neither money to give nor places to promise. I have to struggle with the dogged stupidity of some, and an ignorance of the exigencies of the present age in others;—fanaticism in these, and cunning and duplicity in those; in almost all, ambition, interested motives, and, above all, political hatreds.'"

The *Univers* reproduces this extract, and sneers at the idea of the author of the "Genius of Christianity" venturing to take any exception to political hatred of any kind.

In reference to the great Italian question, the *Univers* of the 16th January last has the following remarks, which will probably not be perused without interest by our readers. "England and France are not at all in the same position as regards Italy. Our neighbours, taken altogether, care very little about the Italians. For this six months past they have helped them neither with a single soldier, nor a single guinea. We, on the contrary, are strongly interested in their behalf. In their cause we have sacrificed thousands of men and 300 millions of francs! It seems to us, consequently, difficult to suppose that England will in this emerge from her neutrality, and follow the lead of France. If the Congress, which has been expected to open on the 15th or 20th of January, is to be put off till the Greek Calends, it is clear that the European powers are not disposed to come to an understanding on the subject of Central Italy. An Anglo-French alliance—a twofold treaty, for the purpose of ensuring the triumph of a policy which Austria, Prussia, Spain, Naples, and Rome, more or less completely reject—may lead to serious complications in Europe. Now, England is not fond of contests which cost too much. She does not disdain military glory, but she prefers to it the Pound Sterling—a first and foremost reason for not attaching much weight (*pour n'accepter* que très légèrement) that which has been said on the subject of the mission of Lord Cowley. The *Independance* which passes, as we believe, for being well informed in this matter has permitted one, in some degree, within the last three days, to see on what conditions such a treaty might be possible. Great Britain desires, says that paper, to see the annexation of the Grand Duchies to Piedmont. France, which has hitherto shown herself opposed to this, would consent to the wish of England on the condition that Savoy (her desires being properly ascertained) should be joined to France. We have but one reply to make to the *Independance* newspaper—France has no need to ask from permission at London to do what she wills. She will respond to the call from Savoy whenever she chooses. She will never accept from London a country that is really French, because at London resides her greatest enemy—the greatest adversary to the extension of our Fatherland. Savoy will be 600,000 souls added to the French Empire, it will be a frontier, and the key of the Alps—things which England will never voluntarily yield to us.

The Italian question is not that of the Duchies alone; its gravest and most serious aspect is that of Rome itself. At the Vatican sits the Vicar of Jesus Christ—heir of the most ancient of monarchies—the father of 200 millions of men. The most legitimate of all royalties is now become a matter of question. Revolution, already mistress of one part of its estates, covets those which yet remain. It is to be seen whether Catholicism in the person of its chief is to give way, or Voltaire in the person of his followers; and, when the cause of the sovereign Pontiff is called on for trial, in order that France and England may be able to come to an understanding thereon, it must be that Anglicanism lays aside its wordly hate, its bitterness against Rome, in order to follow the instincts of Catholic France; or else that France, denying her faith, her glorious traditions of the past, her mission as a great civilising nation, must permit herself to be dragged after the skirts of the religion of Henry the Eighth. The one is not more possible than the other, and this is a second reason for doubting the end assigned to Lord Cowley's mission.

There is yet another little difficulty, which may not have been fully considered by those who think it a very simple thing that France and England can together arrange the destinies of Italy without any consideration for the rest of Europe. And in the first place, have they this particular right? Can they change the territorial limits fixed by the treaties of 1815, unless the powers who signed those treaties are consulted? In the second place, if Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, the German Confederation make a protest, and declare the Anglo-French arrangement null and void, what then will happen? In case great contests should take place is it certain that England could or would assist us. Would any body dare to reckon upon its good will and upon its power?" This is a simple question.

Reason shows then that an Anglo-French Alliance for the regulation of the destinies of Italy presents some slight difficulties, and if such be task which the British Ambassador has undertaken, he has done well to nominate a deputy who may act for him in his absence."

The *Gazette du Midi* publishes the following extracts from its Roman correspondence:—

"Rome, January 7.

"The thundering proclamation of Garibaldi, published here yesterday by the Piedmontese journals, already produces its fruits. A report of an insurrection in the Marshes has this evening been current in Rome, but neither the locality nor the circumstances are mentioned, which makes one doubt the reality of the fact. That, however, which is but too real is the agitation which, proceeding from Romagna, has reached these parts. Besides this piece of news, there talk, as of something incontrovertible, and taking place hard by—the retreat of the army of occupation upon Civita Vecchia. I do not guarantee to you this grave intelligence, but you must see in it the unhappy disposition of all to take alarm at the present posture of public affairs."

Yesterday, the French troups, it is said, as they went early in the morning to their usual exercising ground outside the People's Gate, were much surprised at seeing there a large placard bearing this inscription, "Boundary of the Roman States." This adoption from the famous pamphlet by some revolutionary wit did not suit the taste of the French chiefs, who immediately caused its disappearance.

The Postal Inspector.—The *Bathurst Free Press*, in noticing the visit of this gentleman to the western district, says his attention has been particularly turned to the inconvenience to which Bathurst is subject from the piece-meal way in which the country mails arrive, and he is therefore contemplating a plan which has long been a desideratum to make Bathurst a radiating postal point to which all the country mails of the western district shall have direct reference; and so to arrange the time tables for the country mails as to have town delivery on the same evening of their arrival.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Windeyer to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 3rd April, relative to the Land Tax Bill, be printed.

Mr. Broughton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalise certain Municipal Elections, and to make provision for future Elections of Aldermen and Auditors for the City of Sydney.

Mr. Gordon to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 28th February, from merchants and importers of Sydney, against the Freight and Charges Bill, be printed.

Dr. Lang to move,—That the various petitions, presented both to the present and the late Legislative Assembly, praying for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the proceedings of the Synod of Australia towards the Rev. Dr. Lang in the year 1842, be now taken into consideration.

Mr. Windeyer to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a nominal return, with date, of all applications for orders in Bastardy, at the Central and Water Police Offices, in the city of Sydney; a nominal return, with date, of the cases in which orders were made, together with the weekly amounts ordered to be paid in each case, since the 1st of January, 1856.

Mr. Cape to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return of the number of boards of inquiry appointed since the establishment of responsible government. 2. A return of the names of the members of each board respectively. 3. A statement of the subjects of inquiry, with copies of instructions and the result, in brief, of each case. 4. A statement of the number of days, and the number of hours in each day, during which each Board sat for the dispatch of business. 5. A statement of the expense attending each inquiry, including allowances to the members of the board and other officials. 6. The responsible Minister of the day under whose authority such expenses have been incurred.

Mr. Lucas to move for leave to introduce a bill to regulate Chinese Immigration.

Mr. Plunkett to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to substitute for their present site a more convenient site for a Town Hall.

Mr. Parkes to move, 1. That the petition of Thomas Rountree, presented by Mr. Parkes, the petition of certain merchants, shipowners, and others, presented by Dr. Lang, and the petition of John Cuthbert, presented by Mr. Parkes, respecting the practice of letting the Fitzroy Graving Dock, at Cockatoo, be referred for the consideration of a select committee, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the general subject. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Jones, Dr. Lang, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Walker, and the mover.

Mr. Parkes to move, That the petition presented by him on the 3rd April, from John Cuthbert, be printed.

Mr. Parkes to move, That the petition presented by him on the 3rd April, from the licensed hawkers, by printed.

Mr. Plunkett to move, That the despatches of the Governor-General, with the replies of the Secretary of State, and other papers laid upon the table of this House on 10th February last, respecting the claims of Mr. Croft to compensation from the Government, be printed.

Mr. Asher to move, That the petition presented by him on the 4th April, relative to Roman Catholic education, be printed.

Mr. Hamilton to move, That the petition presented by him on 3rd April, from the inhabitants of Cooma, praying continuance of State-aid to religion, be printed.

Mr. Hay to move, That the petition relative to the seizure of opium per Kate Hooper, presented by him on the 20th February, be printed.

Mr. Parkes to move, That the message of his Excellency the Governor-General in answer to the Address of this House, on the subject of Steam Communication between Sydney and Panama, be now taken into consideration.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Sydney Council Debentures Bill; second reading.

Funds for National and Denominational education; consideration in committee of address for.

Necropolis Act Extension Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Mount Keira Tramroad Bill; to be considered in committee.

Wesley College Bill; to be considered in committee.

Freight and Charges Bill; second reading.

Law of Primogeniture Abolition Bill; second reading.

Public Ferries Law Amendment Bill; second reading.

Bank Statements and Abstracts Regulation Bill; second reading.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Lucas to ask the Secretary for Public Works, Whether it is the intention of the Government to do any repairs to that portion of the main southern road situated between the seventh and eleventh milestones, on the Sydney and Liverpool Road; and, if so, when?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Casino, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, and the advantages of water communication with Sydney, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale land suitable for farms in that locality.

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the Township of Casino, Richmond River, is enclosed by a paddock fence, and that the ingress and egress to that township have been obstructed by such inclosure, and that persons have been fined for leaving the slip rails down when crossing the public highway to that township? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to take steps for the removal of such obstructions?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Lismore, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale, land suitable for farms in that locality? 3. Whether the Government have reserved any land as commonage for the use of the inhabitants of Lismore, Richmond River; if so, what quantity?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Codrington, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale, land suitable for farms in that locality? 3. Whether the Government have reserved any land as commonage for the use of the inhabitants of that township; if so, what quantity?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Wyangara, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to reserve land suitable for a township and farms in that locality?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Fairy Mount, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adopted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to reserve land suitable for a township and farms in that locality?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether the police force upon the gold-fields are provided with fuel and forage; if so, whether the Gold Commissioners are permitted to give compensation in money, in lieu of such allowance?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether it is the intention of the Government to proclaim polling-places at stations in the interior of the colony, town reserves?

Mr. Parkes to ask the Secretary for Public Works, Whether the contractor for the erection of the lock-up and court house at Glen Innes has been paid by the Government, or whether any means of inspection were adopted to see that the work was executed according to the specifications and terms of contract?

Mr. Lyons to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether the Government contemplate carrying out the improvements and repairs at the dam at Cook's River, as recommended in the report issued from the Colonial Architect's Office, after a survey of that public work?

Mr. Lyons to ask the Secretary for Public Works—When the Government intend inviting tenders for the construction of the bridge from Pyrmont to Glebe Island?

Mr. Rotton to ask the Secretary for Public Works—Does the Government intend to open a telegraph office at Hartley—if so, when; if not, for what reason?

Mr. Cape to ask the Secretary for Public Works—1. Is it the intention of the Government to postpone the introduction of a bill for establishing a better system of prison discipline, and the improvement of the gaols, especially those in the interior of the colony?—2. Upon what plan, and recommendation of what architect, are the gaols and offices now in course of erection to be completed?—3. Are the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol employed in the completion of the buildings on the old plan, or on a plan more in accordance with the improved system of gaol buildings?—4. Have the proceeds of prison labour, in Parramatta gaol, fallen from £2000 per annum in 1856, to less than £100 in 1859?—5. Will the Government lay upon the table of this Assembly the report of the board recently appointed for the purpose of inquiry into the affairs of Parramatta gaol?

Mr. Martin to ask the Colonial Treasurer—Whether it is the intention of the Government to submit any measure to Parliament for the revision of the Tariff?

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Martin to move (on the reading of the Order of the Day for the Resumption of the Committee of Supply), 1. That so much of the resolution passed by this House, on the 4th April instant, as adopted, the resolution of the Committee of Supply, "That there be granted to her Majesty as an additional charge for the year 1860, a sum not exceeding £1400, being amount equal to one year's salary of the Chief Justice of the colony, to make provision for the performance of the duties of that office during the term of the leave of absence which Sir Alfred Stephen has applied for," be rescinded. 2. That the said resolution of the Committee of Supply be referred back to it for further consideration.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Walker to ask the Secretary for Public Works, 1. When the Electric Telegraph Station at Windsor will be opened for public use? 2. What is the cause of the delay in the opening of such telegraph station?

Mr. Walker to ask the Secretary for Public Works, If it be true that the surveying party of the Valley of the Grose has been withdrawn; if so, what is the cause of such withdrawal?

Foot Race for £300.—The trial of speed between Thomas Moran, of Sandhurst, and Joseph Whitely, of Castlemaine, to decide the proprietorship of the above handsome stakes, and the championship in pedestrianism in Victoria, came off yesterday on the Camp ground. Long before the appointed hour, an immense concourse of persons interested in the event, numbering probably some three thousand, had gathered in the camp enclosure. The course having been roped off for the length of 200 yards, the men came to the scratch in fine condition, as a bystander said, "looking fit to run for a man's life." Somehow or other, both men started before the pistol was fired, Whitely having a slight advantage. Moran, however, pulled up, and Whitely ran into the handkerchiefs, and the stakes were claimed for him by his friends as the winner of the race. This was, however, disputed, and after the usual amount of "barneying," an arrangement was come to for the match to be run again in half-an-hour; the men, meanwhile, being attended to by their backers. At the appointed time, they again came on the ground; the betting being as high as 6 to 4 on Whitely. A first-rate start having been effected, the men held well together for about 100 yards, when Moran made a push and got a slight lead. From this till the handkerchiefs were breasted, was evidently a severe struggle, both men evidently feeling they had their work to do. About ten yards from home, Moran again put on steam, and threw himself in a winner by about a yard and a half amid the uproarious applause of those present. It was, without exception, the best run foot race we ever recollect on Bendigo.—*Bendigo Advertiser*.

Enormous Centipede.—A centipede of unusual size was found on Friday morning by Mrs. Green, of Auburn-street, in a water jug standing in her kitchen, into which it had apparently dropped and then was unable to crawl up the smooth sides of the vessel. It was found to be fully eight inches in length, and an inch or more in girth; altogether a formidable-looking monster.—*Goulburn Herald*.

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POETRY AND MODERN POETS.

SWAIN—ARNOLD—MACKAY.

No. V.

IN this paper I group three bards of very different character. First among them stands Charles Swain. He is pre-eminently a lyrist. His principal works are musical, soft songs, instinct with delicate feeling and tenderness, and, where the subject admits, brilliant with dancing gaiety and mocking wit. One peculiarity in his writings is that we always feel that he has chosen the very measure which suits the particular emotion that he wishes to depict, and that any other would halt and be uneven in the reading. It is hard to say whether he sings best in sad or merry strains. Let my readers judge for themselves.

She sat beside the abbey gate,—
The sun was setting fast;
Its light play'd in her baby's face!
Her own was overcast!
"Oh! smile not here, my baby dear!
Smile not, while I deplore,
And seek relief in tears of grief,
For him who is no more!"

The clouds lay turning to the west,
Their gold and crimson rim;
And still—as if the babe they blest—
Threw golden smiles on him!
"Oh! change that brow, my baby now,
Or turn thy gaze from me;
I cannot bear, 'midst all my care,
Thy little smiles to see!

"Some pity take, for his dear sake,
Who loved *thee* whilst he'd breath;
And told thee this with his last kiss,
And clung to thee in death!"
But still that ray in golden play
Around the baby crept;
And still 't would smile, though all the while
The widow'd mother wept!

We feel the anguish that that baby's smile must have struck to the mother's heart, which at another time would have poured its life's blood up to her cheek at the sight. But *we* rejoice that the baby smiled—we would not have its young life blanked by its mother's woe, while the light of heaven was shining upon its brow. But the peculiar lilting melody, and the arch expressions of Swain's love-conceits will please the minds of many.

Tapping at the window,
Peeping o'er the blind;—
'Tis really most surprising,
He never learns to mind!
'Twas only yester evening,
As in the dark we sat,
My mother ask'd me sharply,
"Pray, Mary, who is that?"

Who's that? indeed!—you're certain
How much she made me start;
Men seem to lose their wisdom
Whene'er they lose their heart!
Yes, there he is, I see him;
The lamp his shadow throws
Across the curtained window:
He's stepping on his toes!
He'll never think of tapping,
Or making any din;
A knock, though e'en the slightest,
Is worse than looking in.
Tap, tap! would any think it!
He never learns to mind;
'Tis surely most surprising,
He thinks my mother blind!

'Tis plain I must go to him;
It's no use now to cough;
I'll ope the door just softly,
If but to send him off.
'Tis well if from the doorstep
He be not shortly hurried.
Oh! man, there ne'er was trouble
Till ye came in the world.
Tapping at the window,
And peeping o'er the blind;
Oh! man, but you're a trouble,
And that we maidens find.

We can laugh over the pettish, pretty little song, and a hundred similar strains with which Swain has gifted us; but, for all our laughter, they will sink down into some corner of our memory, and become living thought-seeds to start into life and merriment when occasion calls them forth. Bur Swain is gifted also with a vein of sarcasm, delicate and sharp as the touch of a lancet.

Oh! have you all the beauty earth e'er knew,
That you're so vain!
Less pride might serve, if even it were true;
And you might gain
By humbler show of graces you possess;
The haughty bearing makes the charm the less.

Nor is your beauty everything to praise;
Although your glass
Reflects so fair a vision to your gaze;
And, as you pass,
A form, with something of patrician air,
Yet hath the world some faces quite as fair.

And eyes as blue, and ringlets just as curled,
And lips of rose;—
You have not all the beauty in the world,
As you suppose:
And if you had, 'tis *easy* to be seen
What beauty loses with so proud a mien!

But it is not alone in lyrics that Swain gives expression to his inspirations. There is a poem of his consisting of a series of nine letters, supposed to be written by a young wife to her friend. They commence by detailing the particulars of a slight quarrel about some unimportant matter,—but the mustard-seed grows. The woman is passionate and proudly scornful, the man cold, stern, and unyielding,—yet the language of the letters discloses a world of love beneath the forbidding exteriors. It goes on—she, miserable in the consciousness of her sin—he, struggling with the grief, and struggling, too, with worldly losses which he carefully hides from her. At last a crisis comes: he gravely tells her that "earthly fortune is faded into empty air," announces his intention of going abroad, and bids her return to her parents' home. But here the two wills clash; she despairingly resolves that she would not go home disgraced with his displeasure; and, after writing a letter teeming with the overflow of her suppressed affections, she departs unheeded from her husband's house. She turns her wanderings towards Scotland—not that she had ever been there, but "Scotland was my mother's birth-land." Here, lingering beside a mountain stream, and endeavouring to cover with the thoughts of others the unbearable thought within her own bosom, we find her in the scene which I wish to trace—

From the book I brought to cheer me, page from page I listless tore,
Watching still the sloping waters as the scattered leaves they bore;
And I thought, Oh! blessed Heaven! if 'twere but the same to thee,
Would *my* page of life thus ending—thus forgotten—here might be!

And my soul with woe grew darkened, guideless, 'wilder'd in its way;
God, it thought, would sure forgive it; wherefore, then its *peace* delay!
Oh! so calm the paper floated—floated, eddied, sank, and died,
That it seemed no common effort to resist that wished for tide.

Then methought of the HEREAFTER! if this sin were not forgiven,
Would there be some spirit-kingdom midway yet 'tween earth and heaven—
Some bright region wherein mercy, comforting, consoling, trod—
Where the air was full of angels, winging ransomed souls to God?
Oh! to know! but—but to know it! oh! to grasp that hope sublime
Tell me, thou proud sun, whose march is o'er the triumphs of all time,—
Answer thou, who call'st the nations from their utter night of gloom,
Tell me what lies stretched beyond thee!—what is death!—and what the tomb?

Of that sphere of unknown being—of that vast mysterious shore,
Unto which ten thousand ages travel, and are seen no more—
Of the multitudes who've parted—of the myriad loved who've gone
Is there, from that shore of silence, none to speak? not one! not one!

Will it be forgiven? Tell me! Will the angels intercede
For a spirit thus afflicted—cast, abandoned, like a weed!
Will a tear be dropp'd in pity, washing out this act of shame?
Will the holy hand of mercy write forgiveness to my name?

Thus I raved—thus hoped—my reason wandered wildly in its woe!
Long—now long I stood inactive,—moments?—hours?—I do not know
But at last my ears were raging with a dizzy, hissing din,—
And my soul seem'd sinking—sinking—*lower*, lower—in its sin!

Oh! the suffocating horror,—dragging me as with a chain;
Oh! those dizzy dreadful waters, shrieking, screaming through my brain;—
Muffled echoes—dim and drowning—heard I, choking 'mid the strife—
But the grasp of Death grew fainter, and a dream came over life!

Matthew Arnold is remarkable rather for a quiet force of manner than for brilliancy. His words will not be so likely to ring in their own rythm upon our tongues, but it is very likely that they will cause us to think ourselves, and make us re-conceive their ideas and clothe them in our own language. And yet they are not visibly suggestive, though they put us in a muse. In some of them there are a tenderness and truth which are very pleasing, as in the following:—

Laugh, my friends, and without blame
Lightly quit what lightly came:
Rich to-morrow as to-day
Spend as madly as you may.
I, with little land to stir,
Am the exacter labourer.
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

But my youth reminds me—"Thou
Hast liv'd light as these live now:
As these are, thou wer't, too, such;
Much hast had, hast squander'd much."
Fortune's now less frequent heir,
Ah! I husband what's grown rare.
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Young, I said: "A face is gone
If too hotly *m*used upon;
And our best impressions are
Those that do themselves repair."
Ah! I hope—yet, once away,
What may chain us, who can say?
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Marguerite says: "As last year went,
So the coming year 'll be spent:
Some day next year, I shall be,
Entering heedless, kiss'd by thee."
Ah! I hope—yet, once away,
What may chain us, who can say?
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Paint that lilac kerchief, bound
Her soft face, her hair around:
Tied under the archest chin
Mockery ever ambush'd in.
Let the fluttering fringes streak
All her pale, sweet-rounded cheek.
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Paint that figure's pliant grace
As she towards me leaned her face,
Half refus'd and half resign'd
Murmuring, "Art thou still unkind?"
Many a broken promise then
Was new made—to break again.
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Paint those eyes so blue, so kind,
Eager tell-tales of her mind:
Paint, with their impetuous stress
Of enquiring tenderness,
Those frank eyes, where deep doth lie
An angelic gravity.
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

What, my friends, these feeble lines,
Show, you say, my love declines?
To paint all as I have done
Proves forgetfulness begun?
Time's gay minions, pleased, you see,
Time, your master, governs me.
Pleased, you mock the fruitless cry.
Quick, thy tablets, Memory.

Ah, too true. Time's current strong
Leaves us true to nothing long.
Yet, if little stays with man,
Ah! retain we all we can!
If the clear impression dies,
Ah! the dim remembrance prize!
Ere the parting kiss be dry,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Such a requiescat as this would be a lullaby which we might dream would soothe the sleep of death itself.

Strew on her roses, roses,
And never a spray of yew:
In quiet she reposes;
Ah! would that I did too.

Her mirth the world required:
She bath'd it in smiles of glee.
But her heart was tired, tired,
And now they let her be.

Her life was turning, turning,
In mazes of heat and sound.
But for peace her soul was yearning,
And now peace laps her round.

Her cabin'd, ample spirit,
It flutter'd and failed for breath.
To-night it doth inherit
The vasty Hall of Death.

These simple verses lay bare the hollowness of gaiety with a mournful distinctness such as makes us shudder. Be sure where a smile too often lights the eye, that smile draws all its brightness from a hidden store of tears. I would fain turn to more of Arnold's tenderer poems, but my space narrows already: I can only quote one of stern pleading eloquence and solemn pathos which is a type of another mood of his muse:

Thou, who dost dwell alone—
Thou, who dost know thine own—
Thou, to whom all are known
From the cradle to the grave—
Save, oh, save.
From the world's temptations,
From tribulations;
From that fierce anguish
Wherein we languish;
From that torpor deep
Wherein we lie asleep,
Heavy as death, cold as the grave;
Save, oh, save.

When the soul, growing clearer,
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul, mounting higher,
To God comes no higher;
But the arch-fiend Pride
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her high emprize,
Sealing her eagle eyes,
And, when she fame would soar,
Makes idols to adore;
Changing the pure emotion
On her high devotion
To a skin-deep sense
Of her own eloquence:
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave—
Save, oh, save.

From mirth that is but feigning;
From tears that bring no healing;
From wild and weak complaining;
Thine old strength revealing,
Save, oh save,
From doubt where all is double:
Where wise men are not strong:
Where comfort turns to trouble:
Where just men suffer wrong.
Where sorrow treads on joy:
Where sweet things soonest cloy:
Where faiths are built on dust:
Where love is half mistrust,
Hungry and barren, and sharp as the sea;
Oh, set us free.
O let the false dream fly
Where our sick souls do lie
Tossing continually.
O where thy voice doth come
Let all doubts be dumb:
Let all words be mild:
All strifes be reconciled:
All pains beguiled.
Light bring no blindness;
Love no unkindness;
Knowledge no ruin;
Fear no undoing.
From the cradle to the grave,
Save, oh, save.

Quieter and calmer, humbler, but with more self-reliance, my third poet steps upon the scene. He does not come to sound any trumpet-call or organ-fugue across the world. Yet his music is sweet and touching, sometimes solemn and inspiring. Men will not listen wonder or awe-stricken, but they will hear him with pleasure and with profit. Something, too, he teaches in lines like these:—

That Earth's no Paradise
We know as well as you.
What then! you dark dull soul!
Suppose in the deep blue sky
There never was seen a star,
Suppose the bounteous earth
No more brought forth a flower,
And trees were barren sticks—
Like you, my worthy friend!—
And never put out a leaf
To wave in the summer wind:—
And suppose the free fresh air
Were stagnant as a pool;—
'Tis possible you might live—
But where would be the charm
Of the garden and the fields
And the beauty of the sky?
And, coming to nearer things,
Suppose there were no grass
To cover the naked clay;
Suppose the birds were mute,
And nightingales and larks
Were dumb as perch or trout;
And suppose there were no dogs
To look in the face of man,
Confiding and beloved;
No horses and no kine
To minister to his use?
You could live—'twere vain to doubt—
Like the oyster on the bank.
And prize your grovelling life
And cling to it, if Death
Untimely summon'd you
To quit its stagnant shore;—
But many a true delight,
And many an innocent charm,
And many a thing of joy
Would leave the world less fair
To men of finer mould,
Though fit enough for you.
Go away, grumbler! go!
And ere you talk again
Of the utter misery
And darkness of the world,
Be grateful for the flowers.
And if your purblind eyes,
My most respectable friend!—
Can dare to look so high,
Be thankful for the stars.

We must confess that Mackey is not very polite in this tirade, but, at least, he is just and true: one-third of the world spend one-third of their time (I speak within bounds) in grumbling at things as they are, and wishing that they had the ruling of the world for a day. Oh, what a world of anarchy they would make of it! And those who are not habitual grumblers too often give way to an occasional fit of it. It were well if half the world took home Mackey's rebuke to his "most respectable friend."

But the rebuker can sing baby songs, and very sweetly too. Not Tennyson himself can excel this:—

I've a letter from thy sire,
Baby mine, baby mine!
I can read and never tire,
Baby mine!
He is sailing o'er the sea—
He is coming back to thee,
He is coming home to me,
Baby mine!

He's been parted from us long,
Baby mine, baby mine!
But if hearts be true and strong,
Baby mine!
They shall brave misfortune's blast,
And be overpaid at last
For all pain and sorrow pass'd,
Baby mine!

Oh, I long to see his face,
Baby mine, baby mine!
In his old accustomed place,
Baby mine!
Like the rose of May in bloom,
Like a star amid the gloom,
Like the sunshine in the room,
Baby mine!

Thou wilt see him and rejoice,
Baby mine, baby mine!
Thou wilt know him by his voice,
Baby mine!
By his love-looks that endear,
By his laughter ringing clear
By his eyes that know no fear,
Baby mine!

I'm so glad—I cannot sleep,
Baby mine, baby mine!
I'm so happy—I could weep
Baby mine!
He is sailing o'er the sea,
He is coming home to me,
He is coming back to thee,
Baby mine!

It is beautifully natural that the mother in the exuberance of her joy should make a confidant of her baby—it is a bosom friend given by God; and, though old and dear friends were near her to share in her joy, it is still far more natural that she should shut herself up and only tell it all to her baby, whisper it, sing it, weep it, tell it over and over again to her baby. And, while she tells it, we should not be surprised if the little one took to crowing and dancing, and grasping out eager hand to clutch its mother's eyes. Silly trifler! they are bright, but it is through the glimmer of tears?

ARIEL.

ORANGE ANNUAL RACES.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

THE weather was everything that could be desired, and the visitors seemed to enjoy the scene amazingly.

First Race.—The Orange Maiden Plate of 40 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize at the time of entrance; weight for age; no maiden allowance. Winners at starting of 30 sovereigns, 3 lbs. extra; 50 sovereigns, 5 lbs. extra; 100 sovereigns, 7 lbs. extra. One-and-a-half miles. Entrance, 4 sovereigns. A sweepstake of 3 sovereigns each to be added; the second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Thomas Lee's c.g. Peter 'Possum, 4 years (Cutts) 1
A. Coulson's blk. g. Black Cloud, 5 years 2
J. A. Gardner's b. g. Lady's Garter, aged 3

Second Race.—The Orange Town Plate of 35 sovereigns; for all horses, weight for age; heats, twice round the course.

Mr. E. Taylor's b.g. West Country Dick (late Voltigeur), aged 1 1
T. Lee's g. g. The Holmes, 4 years 0 2
J. Cassidy's b. g. Tom Moody, aged 0 3
T. Lee's c. g. Vulture, 4 years...... fell.

Third Race.—The Hack Stakes of 20 sovereigns, for all hacks; the winner to be sold by auction within half an hour after the race (if demanded) for £15; any surplus to go to the race fund; weight for age; heats, once round the course. Post entrance.

Mr. E. Taylor's blk. h. Don't You Know Me, 4 years 1 1
C. Yeo's c. g. Young Bullock, aged ...... 2dr.
W. Carrol's blk. g. aged ...... 3dr.

According to terms of the race, the winner was put up by auction by Mr. Paisley, and brought in for £25; the "funds" benefiting £10 by the transaction.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

First Race.—The Farmers' Purse of 20 sovereigns, for all horses; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; heats, one and a-half miles.

Mr. T. Lee's b.f. Lilla, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. 1 1
T. Elin's c.g. Squatocrat, 4 years, 6 st. 7 lbs.
T. Lee's c.g. Snip, aged, 8 st.

Second Race.—The Tradesmen's Purse of 20 sovereigns, for all horses; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; heats, one and a-half miles.

Mr. A. Coulson's blk.g. Black Cloud, 5 years, 8 st 1 1
J. M'Kenna's c.g. Little John, aged 8st 2 2
J. Gardiner's b.g. Sydney, aged, 8 st.
T. Lee's c.f. Sweetbriar, 3 years, 6 st. 11 lbs.

A hurry skurry closed the sports on this usually tame make-up day.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

First Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 40 sovereigns, for all horses; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; heats, two miles.

Mr. E. Taylor's b.g. West Country Dick, aged, 9 st. 9lbs. (South) 1 1
T. Lee's c.g. Snip, aged, 8 st. 10 lbs. ...... 2 dr
A. Coulson's blk. g. Black Cloud, 5 years, 8 st. 3 lbs. dr.

Second Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 25 sovereigns, for all horses; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they might appoint; heats, one and a-half miles.

Mr. A. Coulson's blk. g. Black Cloud, 5 years, 7st. 7lbs. 1 1
T. Lees br. f. Lilla, 3 years; 7st. 11lbs. 2 2
M'Kenna's c. g. Little John, aged; 7st. 4lbs. ...... dr.

Third Race.—Consolation Stakes of 20 sovereigns, for all horses beaten during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; one event, twice round.

Mr. Cassidy's b. g. Tom Moody, aged, 8st. 2
T. Lee's c. g. Snip, aged, 7st. 1
M'Kenna's c. g. Little John, aged, 8st. 7lbs 0

Last Race.—Forced Handicap of 20 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all winning horses; one and a-half miles. Entrance £2.

Mr. M'Kenna's c. g., Little John, aged, 7st. 1
T. Lee's c. g. Peter 'Possum, 4 years, 8st. 2
E. Taylor's b. g. West Country Dick, aged, 9st. 9lbs...... 3
E. Taylor's b. h. Don't You Know Me, 4 years, 7st...... 0
T. Lee's b. f. Lilla, 3 years, 7st. 5lbs. 0
A. Coulson's blk. g. Black Cloud, 5 years, 8st. 0

This concluded the Orange Races of 1860.

TAHITI.

WE are in receipt of the *Messager de Tahiti* from the 11th of September until the 6th of November last.

The columns of the *Messager* (considerably improved in appearance as a newspaper) are principally devoted to well-selected accounts of the progress of the arms of France and Sardinia in Italy;—these items of intelligence being thoughtfully reproduced side by side with literal translations into Tahitian, for the benefit of the aboriginal population. Some particulars of local news are, however, afforded, which will be not without interest to some of our readers.

A native fund, under the designation of the Queen's Fund, has been established by the conjoint authority of Queen Pomare and M. E. G. de la Richerie, the resident Imperial Commissary; Mr. Darling, the Government Interpreter, having been appointed manager, or treasurer, of the same. The object of this fund is not distinctly indicated, but it is stated to have been established at the personal request of the Queen. The High Court of the Toohitus assembled at Papieti on 21st of September, and there held its third judicial session for the year 1859. Several district judges (natives) were deprived by the Government in August and September, and others elected to fill the vacancies caused by their removal. A complaint had been made to the Imperial Commissary by the natives of Manhii—an island to the north-west of the Paumotus Archipelago—that islanders had been transported thither by Europeans from Heeow (or Bow Island), in order to collect mother-of-pearl, &c., in the interior lagoon of the island, to the prejudice of the resident natives. The Commissary, in his reply, informs the collecting people of Manhii that they have the exclusive right of there, encourages them to maintain that, right and not allow themselves to be imposed upon by Europeans who do not act conscientiously. The Protectorate Government, it is significantly said, will know how to watch over their interests. Manhii—the Waterland of Schouten and Le Maire—lies, according to the Hawaiian Gazetteer, in latitude 14·25 south, longitude 146 west. M. Nadeaud, a surgeon of the third class, furnished (on the 10th of August last) an interesting report of the productions of Tahiti, collected for transmission to the Colonial Exposition at Paris. The paper appears to have been drawn up by an eminently practical botanist, and will doubtless be studied with great interest by all those to whom the trees, shrubs, and flowers of Polynesia are but very imperfectly known. Forty-three living plants, carefully classified and described, had been sent to France.

There were splendid fêtes, according to annual custom, on the 15th of August, which are described at a great length. The principal European and American residents were present, and took part in these festivities; at which the Queen Pomare, and the Imperial Commissary, entertained a large circle of guests. Amongst these guests were the King of Raiatais, the adopted daughter of the King of Borabora, the consul of her Britannic Majesty, the consul of the United States, Mgr. d' Axieri (the Roman Catholic bishop), the officers of the colony, the high chiefs, and native judges, &c., &c. It is, perhaps, not unworthy of remark that Raiatais and Borabora (of which two representatives were thus present) are two of the windward islands still independent of the Protectorate.

An article from the *Colonial Review*, by Dr. O'Rourke, on cotton, was republished in the *Messager* of the 29th of September, apparently with the laudable view of inducing the people of Tahiti to turn their attention towards the cultivation of that useful plant.

The social state of the community at Tahiti would appear to be highly satisfactory. The only instance of crime brought under notice, that is worth mentioning is a robbery which occurred on the night of the 25th of September last, when Mr. H. Hort was robbed of a case of jewellery and a promissory note for 1500 dollars.

Returns had been published relative to the commerce of Tahiti, for the quarter ending 30th of September last. During the three months previous to that date *no provisions or merchandise whatever* had been imported in French ships from France, or any other country. The value of such imports from abroad, in vessels under the flag of the Protectorate, amounted to 95,225 francs; ditto, in foreign vessels, 536,940 francs. Value of products imported from neighbouring islands:—Under the Protectorate flag, 26,700 francs; ditto under foreign ensigns, 78,226 francs; thus making the grand total imports, 737,091 francs. The exportations for the same period amounted to 394,913 francs 7 centimes. No French ship of commerce had entered. Under the Protectorate flag there had been thirteen vessels—979 tons; ships under foreign flags, twenty-nine—3085 tons. One French ship (348 tons) had left, and during the same quarter eleven Protectorate vessels and thirty-two foreign ships—the measurement of the former being only 375, and that of the latter 3761 tons. By this it would appear that the trade at Tahiti is almost wholly in the hands of "foreigners."

The revenue for the quarter ending on the 30th of September was 41,862 francs 59 centimes.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SEAMAN.

(From the Spectator.)

AT the close of his eighty-fourth year, but with a mental vigor that shows no signs of age, the Earl of Dundonald is giving to the world the history of his heroic life. It is a work which, once read, will imprint itself on the memory for ever, so strong and various are the feelings it excites—admiration for the genius, character, and exploits of the writer, sympathy for his unmerited sufferings, and abhorrence and scorn of the system and the men that thwarted his patriotic efforts, defrauded him of his well-earned honors, blackened his spotless reputation, and drove him from the service of the country he loved so well and served so purely and so bravely, and all for what? To protect the interests of corruption and gratify private malignity. Lord Dundonald's wrongs are a national reproach which the tardy redress afforded him is utterly inadequate to efface. The only worthy atonement which his countrymen can now offer, the only one which can pluck out the stings from the old man's memory and give peace to his noble heart, is the assurance of their deep contrition and their resolve to extinguish every vestige of the iniquitous system of which he was the victim, to profit by the counsels of his sage experience, and to make the naval service, so far as in them lies, all that his fondest wishes can desire.

Lord Dundonald, the tenth inheritor of that earldom, born at Annsfield, in Lanarkshire, on the 10th December, 1775, is the descendant of an ancient Scotch family, not less distinguished for the personal qualities of many of its members than for the important part they bore in public affairs. Political confiscations cut deeply into their hereditary wealth, and the remnant of it perished wholly in the hands of the present earl's father, who devoted himself to practical science with considerable success as a discoverer, but complete failure in point of pecuniary returns. His straitened circumstances prevented his children from receiving more than a very imperfect education, for the improvement of which his eldest son, Lord Cochrane, took the unusual course of entering himself, when a post captain, as a student at the College of Edinburgh, where Lord Palmerston was amongst his contemporaries. The army was his original destination, and a commission was procured for him in the 104th Regiment, but his aversion for the military service was only surpassed by his ardour for the naval; the commission was cancelled, and on the 27th of June, 1793, he joined his uncle's frigate the Hind, at the mature age for a midshipman of seventeen years and a half. For his outfit he was indebted to Lord Hopetown, who advanced £100 for the purpose, and he went to sea "with 'his' father's gold watch as a keepsake—the only patrimony 'he' ever inherited." After a cruise in the North he accompanied his uncle in the Thetis to the Halifax station, where he was made acting third lieutenant in less than eighteen months after his entrance into the service. The Thetis was ordered home in 1798, and in the autumn of that year Lord Keith went to relieve Lord St. Vincent on the Mediterranean station, and took Lord Cochrane with him. There, in the following year, the latter had opportunities of conversing with Lord Nelson, who surely would have loved him like a brother had their intercourse been closer and more prolonged, but it never was Lord Cochrane's good fortune to serve under the great admiral; but he took good note of one of Nelson's frequent injunctions, "Never mind manœuvres, always go at them," and the advice could not have been given to an apter scholar.

The first spring of the present century found Lord Cochrane cruising at his own discretion, the proud commander of a pigmy man of war, the Speedy. Her burden was 158 tons. Her narrow space was crowded with eighty-four men and six officers, and her armament consisted of fourteen 4-pounders. Her commander could walk about with a broadside of her shot in his pockets, and could only shave by putting his head through the opening of his cabin skylight, and making a toilet-table of the quarter-deck. But with this little craft he astonished everybody, and probably excited the jealous rancour of not a few, by his success in taking prizes, his practice being to keep out of sight of the coast during the day, and run in at night for action. After a year of this dashing service, he accomplished the astounding exploit of capturing in fair fight the Spanish frigate El Gamo, mounting thirty-two guns, their broadside weight of shot 190 pounds, and carrying 319 men, whilst the Speedy's crew had been reduced to 54, officers included. This daring deed was done on the 6th May, 1801. Its history is as follows:—

"We made towards the frigate, which was now coming down under steering sails. At 9·30 a.m. she fired a gun and hoisted Spanish colours, which the Speedy acknowledged by hoisting American colours, our object being, as we were now exposed to her full broadside, to puzzle her, till we got on the other tack, when we run up the English ensign, and immediately afterwards encountered her broadside without damage. Shortly afterwards she gave us another broadside, also without effect. My orders were not to fire a gun till we were close to her; when, running under her lee, we locked our yards amongst her rigging, and in this position returned our broadside, such as it was. To have fired our popgun four-pounders at a distance would have been to throw away the ammunition; but the guns being doubly, and, as I afterwards learned, trebly shotted, and being elevated, they told admirably upon her main deck; the first discharge, as was subsequently ascertained, killing the Spanish captain and the boatswain. My reason for locking our small craft in the enemy's rigging was the one upon which I mainly relied for victory, viz., that from the height of the frigate out of the water, the whole of her shot must necessarily go over our heads, whilst our guns, being elevated, would blow up her main deck. The Spaniards speedily found out the disadvantage under which they were fighting, and gave the order to board the Speedy; but as this order was as distinctly heard by us as by them, we avoided it at the moment of execution by sheering off sufficiently to prevent the movement, giving them a volley of musketry and a broadside before they could recover themselves. Twice was this manœuvre repeated, and twice thus averted. The Spaniards, finding that they were only punishing themselves, gave up further attempts to board, and stood to their guns, which were cutting up our rigging from stem to stern, but doing little farther damage; for after the lapse of an hour the loss to the Speedy was only two men killed and four wounded. This kind of combat, however, could not last. Our rigging being cut up, and the Speedy's sails riddled with shot, I told the men that they must either take the frigate or be themselves taken, in which case the Spaniards would give no quarter—whilst a few minutes energetically employed on their part would decide the matter in their own favour. The doctor, Mr. Guthrie, who, I am happy to say, is still living to peruse this record of his gallantry, volunteered to take the helm; leaving him, therefore, for the time both commander and crew of the Speedy, the order was given to board, and in a few seconds every man was on the enemy's deck—a feat rendered the more easy as the doctor placed the Speedy close alongside with admirable skill. For a moment the Spaniards seemed taken by surprise, as though unwilling to believe that so small a crew would have the audacity to board them; but soon recovering themselves, they made a rush to the waist of the frigate, where the fight was for some minutes gallantly carried on. Observing the enemy's colours still flying, I directed one of our men immediately to haul them down, when the Spanish crew, without pausing to consider by whose orders the colours had been struck, and naturally believing it the act of their own officers, gave in, and we were in possession of the Gamo frigate of thirty-two heavy guns and 319 men, who an hour and a half before had looked upon us as a certain if not an easy prey. Our loss in boarding was Lieutenant Parker, severely wounded in several places, one seaman killed and three wounded, which, with those previously killed and wounded, gave a total of three seamen killed, and one officer and seventeen men wounded. The Gamo's loss was Captain de Torres, the boatswain, and thirteen seamen killed, together with forty-one wounded; her casualties thus exceeding the whole number of officers and crew on board the Speedy."

According to the rules of the service this brilliant action ought to have been immediately followed by Lord Cochrane's promotion to the rank of post captain; but there was ill-will against him somewhere: his commission was delayed for upwards of three months; and what was worse, the affair led to a misunderstanding with Lord St. Vincent, then First Lord of the Admiralty, which bore most unfavourably upon all Lord Cochrane's future prospects. Lord St. Vincent was already prejudiced against him before there was any personal communication between them.

"Brenton, in his Life of Lord St. Vincent, thus alludes to the delay in my promotion: 'Lord St. Vincent was so much pressed on the subject of Lord Cochrane's promotion for taking the Gamo, that it became almost a point of etiquette with the Earl not make him a captain! An illustrious person is reported to have said, "My Lord, we must make Lord Cochrane 'post,'" to which Lord St. Vincent replied, "The First Lord of the Admiralty knows *no must*."' There is no doubt that Captain Brenton received this account from Lord St. Vincent himself, and as the object of his book was to shield his Lordship in questionable matters, we may receive this version as it was given to his biographer."

This statement made by Lord St. Vincent's apologist, who no doubt received it from himself, does little honour to his Lordship's memory; but matters soon became worse.

"Before quitting the Mediterranean, a letter was addressed by me to Lord St. Vincent, requesting him to promote my gallant First Lieutenant Parker, who, as stated in my despatch, was severely wounded in boarding the Gamo. No answer being returned to this application up to the period of my arrival in England, another letter was forwarded to his Lordship, which met with the same reception, and afterwards a third, which produced from Lord St. Vincent the reply that my application could not be entertained, for that 'it was unusual to promote two officers for such a service; besides which the small number of men killed on board the Speedy did not warrant the application.' It was impossible not to feel nettled at a reply so unexpected; that because *few* men had been killed on board the Speedy her First Lieutenant was considered unworthy of promotion, though terribly cut up. To argue with a First Lord is no doubt an imprudent thing for a naval officer to attempt, and my remonstrance in this instance had such an effect as to get my name placed on the black list of the Admiralty, never again to be erased. In my letter to Lord St. Vincent the following incautious observations were made, viz., that 'his reasons for not promoting Lieutenant Parker, because there were only three men killed on board the Speedy, were in opposition to his Lordship's own promotion to an Earldom, as well as that of his Flag-Captain to Knighthood and his other officers to increased rank and honours; for that in the battle from which his Lordship derived his title there was only one man killed on board his own flag-ship, so that there were more casualties in my sloop than in his line-of-battle ship.' From the receipt of that letter Lord St. Vincent became my bitter enemy, and not he only but his successors thought it incumbent on them to perpetuate his lordship's displeasure. My reply was no doubt keenly felt at the time, when it was a common remark in the Navy that the battle of St. Vincent was gained by the inshore squadron, under Nelson, the commander-in-chief being merely a spectator, at a distance which only involved the loss of one man in his own ship."

Thenceforth it became "a point of etiquette" with the Admiralty to stop the promotion of officers serving under Lord Cochrane. On the renewal of war with France he applied for a ship, and after many refusals Lord St. Vincent at last appointed him to the Arab, a vessel which had been converted from a collier into a man-of-war, and sailed like a haystack. In this worthless tub which was totally unfit for service on the French coast, the most dashing officer in the service was sent to cruise for fifteen months to the N.E. of the Orkneys, nominally to protect the fisheries where fisheries there were none, and where not a single whaler was seen from the mast-head during the whole of that lonely cruise. From this dreary punishment Lord Cochrane was released by Lord Melville, the successor of Lord St. Vincent, and appointed to the Pallas of 32 guns, in which he made a very successful cruise off the Azores, and another off the French coast, at the termination of which he entered Parliament as member for Honiton. In May, 1807, he was returned for Westminster, and made himself so formidable by his motions on the subject of naval abuses, that Ministers were glad to get rid of him by ordering him off in the Imperieuse to join Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean. There his principal occupation was harassing the French on their own coasts and on those of Spain. For none of these most important services, which brought him no prize money, did he ever receive praise or reward from the Admiralty authorities, though their value was repeatedly acknowledged by Lord Collingwood in the most cordial terms, testifying Lord Cochrane's surpassing zeal, ability, and heroic spirit, and declaring that "his resources for every exigency have no end." But it would be wronging the Admiralty authorities to let it be supposed that they passed over this part of his career in total silence; they did notice it openly, but it was to reproach him "for the expenditure of more sails, stores, gunpowder, and shot than had been used by any other captain of the service!" This was an aggravation of his original and habitual offence, on which he is still stubborn enough to congratulate himself, "that no commander having gone through such service ever had fewer men killed."

In one of Lord Collingwood's despatches he states his belief that by his services on the coast of Languedoc Lord Cochrane "prevented these troops [2000 men], which were intended for Figueras, from advancing into Spain by giving them employment in the defence of their own coasts." "It is wonderful," says Lord Dundonald, "what an amount of terrorism a small frigate is able to inspire on an enemy's coast. Actions between line-of-battle ships are no doubt very imposing; but for real effect I would prefer a score or two of small vessels, well-handled, to any fleet of line-of-battle ships." Actuated by these views, he obtained permission to return to England in the spring of 1809; for, he says:—

"During our operations against the French on the Spanish coast, I had seen so much of them as to convince me that if with a single frigate I could paralyse the movements of their armies in the Mediterranean—with three or four ships it would not be difficult to so spread terror on their Atlantic shores, as to render it impossible for them to send an army into Western Spain. My object then was—as from long and unceasing experience I considered myself entitled to the command of more than one ship—to propose to the Government to take possession of the French islands in the Bay of Biscay, and to let me with a small squadron operate against the enemy's seaboard there, as I had previously done with the Speedy and Imperieuse, from Montpellier to Barcelona. Had this permission been granted, I do not hesitate to stake my professional reputation that neither the Peninsular war, nor its enormous cost to the nation, from 1809 onwards, would ever have been heard of. It would have been easy—as it will always be easy in case of future wars—that is, provided those who have the direction of national affairs have the sagacity to foresee disaster, and, foreseeing it, to take the initiative, so to harass the French coast as to find full employment for their troops at home, and thus to render any operations in Western Spain, or even in foreign countries, next to impossible."

Before Lord Cochrane could submit his proposal to the Admiralty he was sent for by the First Lord (Mulgrave), and requested to suggest a plan for destroying, by fire-ships of otherwise, the French fleet, which was then blockaded by Lord Gambier in the Basque Roads. His plan was approved, and he was pressed to undertake its execution; but to this he strongly objected, foreseeing that it would provoke a great amount of professional jealousy against him, as he was junior to most of the captains in the squadron. Now the fact was, that the existence of the Ministry depended on his consenting to undertake this service, which had been declined by every other officer whom the Admiralty had consulted, and the responsibility of which Lord Gambier had distinctly declined to take upon himself. Knowing all this, but acting upon his invariable rule to shrink from no duty to his country under any circumstances, however disadvantageous to himself, Lord Cochrane sailed for the Basque Roads to do what was required of him. The result is well known, and our limited space will not allow us to enter upon details. We must content ourselves with saying that the portion of the enterprise under Lord Cochrane's immediate control was splendidly successful, and all the rest of it disgracefully the reverse. Of all the fire-ships, upwards of twenty in number, four only reached the enemy's position, and not one did any damage. A single explosion-ship, fitted up by Lord Cochrane, led by him, and fired by his own hand, blew the whole of the enormous boom to pieces, and struck such a panic into the French as left them at the mercy of the English, all their ships, with two exceptions, helplessly aground. There Lord Gambier left them unmolested to get off with the rise of the tide. He acted like an idiot in the whole business, and like something much worse than an idiot in his subsequent conduct respecting it. In a history of that night, written in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for 1858, by Admiral Gravière, who was present at the attack, are these words: "*La mollesse de Lord Gambier*, le courage et le sang froid de quelquesuns de nos officiers, préservèrent seuls l'escadre Française d'une ruine totale." It was impossible that a man like Lord Cochrane should forbear from opposing, as a Member of Parliament, the vote of thanks to Lord Gambier; and, because he had the civic courage to fulfil that duty, he was robbed of opportunity to render his country still greater services than any he had yet performed.

With this wretched episode Lord Dundonald closes the first volume of his admirable contribution to the naval history of England.

THE PRESENT RULES OF MARITIME WARFARE.

WE gave but very recently a careful exposition of the injurious mode in which the present laws of maritime warfare had operated on a late occasion to some extent, and were likely to operate in future to a much greater extent. We return to the subject, because, as yet, it is not, we think, apprehended in its true relations.

A notion has been expressed that the proposal to exempt from capture the mercantile ships of belligerent nations, and the merchandise of such nations on board such ships, is not a genuine suggestion for the benefit of the world at large, but a sinister proposal which emanates from a spirit of mercantile selfishness. Merchants and shipowners, it is said, wish to go to war without risk; they wish to do so by proxy; they wish to confine the operations of war by sea to vessels of war, simply that their cargoes may not be impeded, and their ships may not be captured. They wish, it is said, to enjoy the glory of our national exploits, but to suffer none of the inconveniences, to share in none of the sacrifices by which all victories are obtained.

But, on principle, why should the mercantile classes or the shipowning classes suffer any inconvenience or make any sacrifice which the whole nation does not make? Home traders, brokers, and shopkeepers are not affected by a war, cases of invasion excepted, except by an increase in the taxes they pay. Why should the shipowner, why should the merchant who has goods on the seas, be treated differently in any respect?—why should either of them suffer more? Undoubtedly, if it is necessary that property at sea should be subject to a different rule from property on land—if the adoption of that varying rule will make wars shorter, and peace more durable,—if the existing usages of maritime warfare are the best usages—then let those suffer who must suffer. If it be necessary that the merchant or the shipowner be more injured by war than other classes, so let it be. But there is no *prima facie* justice in it. So far as it is inevitable it should be endured, but it must always be a hardship and an evil.

Nevertheless, as we showed in our former article, there is not now any occasion for discussing the old theoretical argument as to the best code of maritime warfare, on which so many jurists have written, and on which such discordant views have been advanced. The question is now much narrowed, and can be discussed in a far easier and more business-like manner. We should despair of asking the attention of the approaching Congress to the subject, if it were not for the important conclusion that was come to at the last.

As we have before explained, the last Congress of Paris decided as between the States who were than and there represented, that neutral ships should in future make neutral goods—that is, that all cargoes not being capable of being used for military purposes should be imported into and exported from a belligerent country without liability of capture and free of question. In all former controversies on the subject, this was the principal point under discussion. England especially contended against it. We conceived that we had the command of the sea; we wished, not unnaturally and not improperly, to make use of that command; and we therefore contended that we had a right to confiscate the cargoes of our enemies on board neutral ships, as well as (in the converse case) the goods of neutrals on board ships that belonged to our enemies. We steadily maintained this doctrine for very many years. But when the Russian war occurred, we found that we could no longer act upon it, or contend for it. During the long peace the number of ships that did not belong to us had very largely increased; the mercantile navies of all the States in Europe, and of America still more, had been much augmented. We found in practice that we could no longer adhere to our former doctrines; we could no longer deal as we had formerly done with the ships and cargoes of neutrals; we were obliged to yield to necessity. The resolutions of the Congress of Paris only expressed in a formal manner the actual practice of the Russian war. They have, therefore, not only the moral weight which belongs to all obligations of treaty, but the inherent strength which belongs to conclusions that have been found on actual practice to be necessary. We cannot, if we would, rescind them; they are sure to be in existence during any future war, and are sure to be acted upon.

The specific alteration now suggested is to make an addition to these resolutions: it is proposed to put the ships of belligerents on the same footing as the ships of neutrals. Let us shortly consider this suggestion, first with reference to the world at large, and next with reference to the particular interests of England.

The obvious doctrine as to all regulations of war is, that no suffering and no inconvenience should be permitted by them which are not conducive to the legitimate end of war, the speedy attainment of a satisfactory peace. All ineffective pain is so much pure evil. The existing regulation as to ships belonging to the belligerents is, we think, clearly condemned by this principle. Why should the ships of a nation at war be subject to capture at sea? Will it tend to make the whole nation presumably willing to make a peace? Not in the least. Shipowners are in every country a small class of capitalists. The nation at large will bear their evils very easily, and will not make peace a day the sooner for them. Under the principle for which England formerly contended, the result was different. So long as you were permitted to destroy the whole commerce of a country—so long as you could intercept its whole imports, and shut in its whole exports—so long as you could ruin its whole external commerce—so long as you could injure large classes of producers in it, and straiten still larger classes of consumers—you had an effective instrument for ensuring a speedy peace. You caused much suffering, it is true, but you had an object in so doing. If your war was a just war, you might thereby obtain a just peace. On the other hand, the present remnant of the restrictive system is so much uncompensated evil. You will ruin the shipowners of the nation, but you will not thereby conquer it. It is as if in a war on land you exposed to peculiar rapine the property of the tanners or the grocers. To the general interests of the civilised world, we may be sure that the suggested alteration will be beneficial.

How is it with the interests of England? This is comparatively an inferior topic. If the alteration of a certain usage is shown to be for the general interest of the civilised world, it would be national selfishness to oppose such alteration. We should incur a just odium in all countries, if we opposed what is for their benefit, simply because it was not for ours. But how do the facts stand! Would England be injured by the abrogation of the existing rule?

We have shown that, on the contrary, only a few months since, England was inconvenienced by the existing rule. American ships were then preferred to ours for the most valuable cargoes, wherever they could be found. The United States, from their distant position and fixed policy, were sure to be neutral in the contest between Austria and France. We, from our nearer neighbourhood and different principles, might not be neutral. As the existing rules give a very great advantage to the ships of neutrals over those of belligerents, those of America were naturally and inevitably preferred to ours. Now that the navigation laws are repealed, it is quite possible that English ships might be practically excluded from the trade between Calcutta and London—that they would not be chartered to bring an ounce of gold from Melbourne. A long period of European confusion would, with the present rules of maritime warfare, and under our present laws, be sure to effect this.

Again, suppose that England was not only thought likely to become a belligerent, but did in fact go to war, would she then gain or lose by the suggested alteration? It is clear that the nation which suffers most from the present rules will be the nation which has the most ships, the most valuable cargoes on board these ships, the greatest number of both in the most out of the way and unprotected places. The nation that suffers least will be that which has the fewest of all these. Surely it is not needful to say which of the two England is. We can hardly anticipate that we should ever be at war with any nation which has ships so valuable, or so many costly cargoes on board these ships, or commerce so diffused and ramified. There is, at least at present, no such nation. We may fear that England will be conceived to have a prejudice and selfish interest in the modification of the present rules, but we cannot suggest even a plausible argument to prove that she is interested in maintaining them.

It should be understood distinctly what the present proposal really is. We do not suggest that the rules of blockade should be altered, or the regulations as to goods which are contraband of war. These must stand on their own merits, or be condemned by their own defects; they have nothing to do with the point under discussion. We only propose that the mercantile ships of belligerents should be put on the same footing as the corresponding ships of neutrals; and to this distinct proposal we have not as yet seen a distinct objection.—*Economist.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—April 9.

Wave, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Hurley, from Melbourne 29th ultimo. Captain, agent.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 9.

Spec, for Port de France; City of Sydney (s.), for Taranaki; London (s.), for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 9.

City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 50 bags maize, 27 dozen pumpkins, 6 coops fowls, 8 boxes eggs, 3 horses, 200 sheep, 1450 ounces gold.

IMPORTS.—April 9.

Algernon, from Hongkong: 2998 chests 4741 half-chests 4102 boxes tea, Order.
Wave, from Melbourne: 925 casks flour, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Spec, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the George Henderson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the London (s.), this day, at 2 30 p.m.

For Wide Bay.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE EMEU.

General Post Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1860.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer EMEU will be made up at this office on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters posted at the General Post Office, not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively. The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m., 13th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 14th instant. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles," "in closed Mail to France," or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter ounce.

On letters addressed by "the closed Mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. Christie, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., on the 14th instant.

The City of Sydney (s.), will haul alongside the Commissariat Stores, this morning, to embark the stores, &c., for New Zealand, and it is expected will sail this evening.

The Wonga Wonga (s.), will leave Melbourne to-day, with troops for New Zealand via Sydney.

A Dutch barque, a full rigged ship, and a brig were in sight some distance to the southward last evening, at sundown.

The London (s.) leaves this afternoon for Melbourne, under the command of Captain Paddle.

The Patent Slip, Pyrmont.—Despatch.—The ship Black Sea, which put into this port leaky, was safely launched from the Slip yesterday morning. The London steamer was then taken up, examined and cleaned, and launched again during the afternoon. She was followed by the Squaw brig, which got on shore on her passage from China. This being the work of one day, is a convincing proof of the advantages to this port of the Patent Slip.

Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta.—Although every pains appeared to have been taken to render this event attractive, the result was anything but satisfactory. The only race of any interest was by amateurs, in watermen's boats, which was won by Mr. Campbell. The want of sufficient entrances prevented the other matches coming off; and it is understood that they will be decided on Saturday, when it is to be hoped the attendance will be larger.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER IPSWICH.

The associations attending a ship launch are always replete with interest; but when connected with a rising colony, convey an idea of advancement, which is peculiarly marked, tending in no slight degree to develop its resources, and, as in the present instance, must necessarily direct attention to the vast stride New South Wales has taken; it may be justly considered an era in the future chronicles of her greatness, and if the present happy results are, as we have every reason to believe, but the precursors of more extended enterprise, she will be enabled to produce vessels in the course of a very few years, second to none in point of size, or stability of build. The beautiful weather of yesterday, coupled with its being a general holiday, brought to the scene an immense concourse of people, who, by their anxiety to inspect the vessel, previous to the launch, evidently showed a most pleasing interest in the event. The vessel, gaily decorated with flags, and with upwards of 100 persons on the deck, was all ready for going off at 11 a.m. (the appointed time); and within a few minutes of that hour, the sharp rap of a hundred hammers, applied to the wedges used in lifting her, foretold the interesting moment was at hand. A temporary platform was laid immediately under the bows, for the accommodation of the directors and those immediately interested in the ceremony. All being prepared, Mr. Paterson, the Company's manager, led forward Mrs. Clark Irving, who had kindly undertaken the office of sponsor. A bottle, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and suspended from the bows by a white ribbon, was then handed to the lady. The word was given; the dogshores simultaneously knocked away, and the fine craft rushed rapidly towards her future element, amid the reiterated cheers of the assembled spectators. A more satisfactory launch could not have been witnessed, and when she was fairly afloat her graceful appearance was the admiration of all. The second, and certainly not the least, interesting part of the ceremony was an adjournment to the mould loft attached to this establishment, in which the company were invited to partake of lunch, and in a bumper drink success to the new craft. Two tables were laid with a choice assortment of fruit and cakes, flanked with the usual concomitants of champagne and other wines. Mr. Charles Kemp and Mr. Clark Irving presided at one table, Mr. Robey and Mr. Paterson at the other. In addition to the directors and officers of the Company present, we observed Mr. Robertson, M.L.A., Mr. Aiken, M.L.C., Messrs. M'Lean and Reeve (of Ipswich), Messrs. S. D. Gordon, M.L.A., G. Thornton, H. H. Browne, Ebsworth, Hurst, Crook, and other gentlemen who, with their families, had attended to do honour to the occasion. Lunch being despatched,

Mr. Kemp rose and proposed the health of her Majesty, which was drunk in the usual manner.

Captain H. H. Browne followed by proposing as the next toast, "Success to the Ipswich," which he had no doubt would reflect equal credit in the enterprise of the company who owned her, and the skill of her worthy builder.

Mr. Clark Irving responded, expressing the great satisfaction he experienced at witnessing so large an attendance of the fair sex, which had so materially enhanced the gaiety of the scene; and his conviction that the Ipswich would prove herself all that was desirable.

Mr. C. Kemp then proposed the health of Mrs. Clark Irving, together with the ladies present, which was responded to by Mr. Robertson, who regretted that the pleasing task had not fallen into younger hands; but, on behalf of the ladies, begged to express the satisfaction they had all experienced in witnessing the launch of the Ipswich, and cordially endorsed the "God speed" which was so kindly ejaculated by the fair priestess on naming the vessel.

Mr. Kemp, in proposing the health of Mr. Cuthbert (the builder of the Ipswich), said, he did not consider it was paying too high a compliment to state that it was no slight boast for the colony to be enabled to command the skill which they had that day witnessed. That, as a builder, Mr. Cuthbert stood second to none even in the old country, and that the present beautiful specimen of a purely colonial steamer was a sufficient guarantee of what might be expected when the requirements of the colony called for his services; that the engines lately constructed at the Company's works would be at once placed on board, and the final result of his labours be demonstrated by her proving the fastest steamer in these seas.

Mr. Cuthbert in rising to return thanks, said, although he naturally felt more at home on a vessel's side among the workmen, than in speech making, he could not refrain from saying, most sincerely, that the present was the proudest moment of his life. The kind expressions that had met him on all sides during the day, and the truly cordial manner in which his health had been drunk, he gratefully appreciated, but could not find adequate terms in which to reply. That his best endeavours should always be exercised to successfully compete with shipbuilding in other parts of the world, if companies would only show the same enterprise by encouraging colonial manufactures. Hitherto his endeavours had all been crowned with success, but he anticipated that in a short time the colony would be entirely independent for the production of ships of any class or tonnage. The health of the Directors was proposed by Mr. Arnold, and responded to by Mr. Robey, who concluded by calling on the company to drink to the health of Mr. Paterson, the Manager, which was enthusiastically responded to, after which the company separated, all evidently much gratified with the entertainment, and the immediate occasion of its taking place.

The following are the dimensions of the Ipswich:—151 feet long, 18 feet wide, 5 feet deep; built of two thicknesses of ¾-inch plank diagonally from gunwale to gunwale, with tarred blankets between. The outside plank 1¼-inch thick longitudinally, all of Kauri pine, copper-fastened and clinched 6 inches apart; main keelson 15 inches square, and both sister keelsons 80 feet long, each fastened with copper bolts 18 inches apart. She is fitted with a rudder at each end, to be steered from the centre bridge; the cabins are on deck. The joiners' work is by Mr. Aitchison, and the carving work by Mr. A. Murray. The engines are of 6-horse power, driving a pair of paddle wheels. She is intended for the Ipswich and Brisbane trade. Her present floating draft is 16½ inches forward and 17 inches aft, and when her machinery and 100 tons of cargo are on board will draw 2 feet 6 inches.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Elise, from Mauritius; Yorkshire, from London; Augusta Kauffmann, from Colombo; Oxus from Dundee.
April 8.—H.M. Alma, from New York; Athenies, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Gladiolus, for Callao.
April 8.—H.M.S. Pelorus, for New Zealand.
April 9.—Kestula, from Figi Islands.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 9.—9 a.m., Queenscliff, W., moderate, cloudy, and hazy.
Albury, N.E., fine.
Gundagai, N.E., clear.
Yass, S., cloudy.
Goulburn, W., fine.
Newcastle, S., fine.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Esperanza, brig, 140 tons, M'Kay, from Sydney.
April 7.—Dobson, schooner, 97 tons, Burt, from Sydney.
April 7.—Rosneath, brig, 252 tons, Grant, from Sydney.
April 8.—Mellisser, Hamburgh ship, 559 tons, Nicleson, from Melbourne.
April 8.—James Wilson, barque, 365 tons, Sheppard, from Melbourne.
April 8.—Ann and Maria, brig, 269 tons, O'Hagan, from Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. J. Hutchinson, J. Martin, Mrs. Draper and 3 children.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Warren Goddard, schooner, Khul, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 7.—Notion.
April 8.—Iona, Unknown.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 7.	8·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	Ditto.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. April.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
10	Tuesday	6 22	5 40	10 43	11 40

Moon.—Last Quarter, 13th instant, 11h. 38m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860.

Enough was elicited in the short discussion that took place in the Assembly the other night on Mr. Parkes' unsuccessful attempt to secure an examination at the bar of the House of the officers of the railway department and the contractor, to show that an enquiry of some sort is absolutely needful. The decision of the Speaker, by which the enquiry was prohibited at that time, is not to be found fault with. That particular mode of proceeding was admitted to be contrary to the practice of the Imperial Parliament, though one or two colonial precedents were cited in its favour. Nothing but an extreme urgency will justify a departure from imperial practice, and no such urgency could be pleaded on that occasion. And though it is very desirable that the dispute, at least so far as it impedes the progress of the works, should be settled as quickly as possible, it is most likely that the enquiry into the nature and merits of it could be conducted far more conveniently before a select committee than by the whole House. For the probabilities are that after a few interrogations the question would be found so to amplify itself, and to depend for its elucidation on such a variety of documents, as to become quite unmanageable by the House. If the select committee sitting on railway matters generally would take the subject in hand and prosecute the enquiry briskly, it would be of great advantage to the public service. The public would then know where the blame lies, and the Government would be helped to interfere with decision. It was sufficiently apparent from the statements that were made that the Executive had got itself entangled, and did not clearly see its way out of the mess, and, as is usual in such cases, would very gladly have the help of Parliament to take the responsibility off its shoulders. Mr. Forster, who received the quarrel as a legacy left him by the preceding administration, admitted that, during all the time he was in office, he was never able to form a satisfactory opinion upon it, and now it has reverted to the hands of Mr. Robertson, under whose tenure of office it originated. That gentleman made it appear that the whole origin of the quarrel was from the works having been commenced before the usual bond and contract had been signed. But on the face of it this is an insufficient explanation; for a promise to sign, would in the case of such contractors as Messrs. Peto and Co., be as morally binding as an actual signature, or else their agent must very much misrepresent the character they have obtained. But a demur would be intelligible if the bond and contract were not what is usual, or if an unusual meaning were to be attached to the usual words. The quarrel has not been between the Executive and the contractor, but between the railway department and the contractor. It is the proper business of the Executive to decide upon the conduct of the department when appealed to—to support it if it has been right, to make it give way if it has been wrong. Should the enquiry prove that the officers of the department have been only too attentive to the public interest to prove convenient to the contractor—that their offence has consisted in watching him too narrowly—that they have refused concessions and compromises that would have led to more costly and less satisfactory work—that they have only stood in the way of contractors' dodges, and the too customary understandings by which fortunes have been made at the cost of the public through the connivance of those who were appointed as the public guardians — but that in all other respects they have rendered every available and legitimate assistance to the prosecution of the works, they will not only be cleared from all reproach, but the value of the department will be more clearly manifested. If, however, on the other hand, it should appear that they have been tying up their own hands, and those of the contractor, with red tape—that their co-operation with him has been a form only, and not a reality—that they have been jealous of all suggestions that did not emanate from themselves, they will exhibit the department as little better than a costly and clumsy contrivance for obstructing the public service. From their past management we should have no grounds for assuming them to be guilty of such conduct. At the same time, the eagerness with which Mr. Rhodes courts enquiry, both through the Press and the Parliament, affords a presumption that he at least thinks himself to be in the right. If he were conscious of having been up to any scamping dodges, and of having been baulked by the skill and virtue of the department, he would hardly court an exposure of his intended fraud and its failure.

The correspondence already published obviously discloses only a mere fraction of the case. Points were alluded to by the Premier as forming an essential part of it, which are not brought forward in any of the documents which have as yet seen the day. And Mr. Rhodes, in a letter which appeared in our last Friday's issue, throws some fresh light on the point at issue. In that communication he states that with respect to the loan of the permanent rails to contractors, he has fully satisfied the Government that he has asked nothing more than the usual practice in England, and that the point has since been partially conceded to him. If the correspondence, when published, fully bears him out in this he will so far have vindicated his conduct and justified his complainants against the department. And certainly if he has "leads" of a mile and a half, he must be accommodated with rails of some sort to enable him to get along with the work quickly, and he could hardly be expected to have brought out an adequate supply of contractors' rails from England for a single job, unless they could be taken off his hands at their value when the work was finished. The fact that the firm he represents was specially invited to undertake the works, and that he was officially promised that "every facility" should be rendered, would naturally lead him to expect the colony would strain a point occasionally to meet his necessities, or at least grant him the full measure of assistance that it was customary to grant in England. If the department has come short of this, it is to blame, and has to a certain extent compromised the honour of the colony by not keeping faith with the contractors. But if, under pretence of getting the usual facilities, Mr. Rhodes has been trying to extort more than he was entitled to, and been endeavouring to bully the department into compliance, he will find that he has overreached himself.

With respect to the designs for the bridges, the responsibility rests with the engineer. A contractor of large and varied practice may often contribute valuable suggestions and criticisms, and an engineer should never consider himself so infallible as to be above accepting hints from any quarter, or resent the offer of them as insults to himself. But when all has been said, and duly considered, the contractor must submit on all matters of construction without evasion to the decision of the engineer. It is out of the question that he can be allowed to have his own way in opposition to the officer specially appointed and paid in consideration of his superior scientific knowledge. But if the Executive had really cared to look after the interest of the public, and to get a reliable opinion as to the bridges Mr. Whitton designed and Mr. Rhodes condemned, nothing would have been easier than to have transmitted a copy of the design to some eminent consulting engineer in England, stating all the particulars as to height, span, incline, &c., and asking whether such a structure would be safe, and how long it would probably last. The answer would have been out in six months, and it is now nearly twelve since Mr. Rhodes's objections were first lodged.

Mr. Rhodes says that all the plans for the works have not yet been given him, and especially that that for the Menangle viaduct, the most important work on the line, is not yet forthcoming, and that he does not even know of what material it is to be constructed, so that he cannot even make provision to be in readiness to begin the moment the plans are given him. This is a charge that certainly requires explanation, as the spirit if not the wording of the promises made to him implied that he should not be kept waiting, but that everything should be ready as fast as he really wanted it. Mr. Whitton has urged that he cannot obtain the services of properly qualified assistant, but the design of so important a work as the Menangle bridge would hardly be entrusted to any assistant.

Mr. Rhodes says that even now, notwithstanding all the delays that have taken place, he could get the works finished "several months before the time stipulated in the contract." This is important. The time fixed is the end of the year. But if the Southern gold-fields are going to turn out prosperously, there will be a large traffic in that direction next spring, say by the beginning of September. It would be a great accommodation to the public, and a gain to the finances of the department, if the line could be open for traffic to Picton by that time.

THE REVENUE.

The total amount of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony and other moneys paid into the Treasury in each quarter during the last three years, and in each of those years, was as follows:—

Total Amount of Revenue and other Receipts.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
June	£320,001	£333,563	£370,188
September	345,163	359,602	454,379
December	288,739	426,142	364,805
March	292,909	351,178	256,258
The Year	£1,246,812	£1,470,485	£1,445,630

Read downwards, the above columns show the comparative amount of the public income from quarter to quarter throughout the respective years; read crosswise, they show its amount in each quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of the year preceding, and also the comparative income of each twelvemonth.

The income of the *quarter* ended 31st March, 1860, is below that of any quarter in the table. It is below the corresponding quarter of last year by £94,920, or 27 per cent.; and below the same quarter of 1858 by £36,651, or 12½ per cent.

The income of the *year* falls short of that of the year preceding by £24,855, or 1½ per cent.; but exceeds that of 1858 by £198,818, or 16 per cent.

Compared with the population, the income of the first year averaged about £4 2s. 1d. per head; that of the second year about £4 10s. 4d. per head; and that of the last year about £4 0s. 9d. per head.

The principal causes to which the decrease of the past quarter is ascribed are the separation of Queensland, and the great commercial depression.

The produce of the main heads of revenue in each quarter between the 1st April, 1858, and the 31st March, 1860, is shown below.

	June, 1859.	Sept., 1859.	Dec., 1859.	March, 1860.
Customs	£158,778	£139,909	£155,484	£130,813
Distillation	11,885	15,380	12,811	12,694
Gold	10,737	13,274	12,760	10,880
The Mint	4,191	4,134	6,768	5,185
Land	70,027	217,151	93,745	25,898
Post Office	18,845	11,305	11,202	11,251
Licenses	48,706	8,141	4,755	7,590
Fees	6,252	7,240	8,286	5,791
Fines	1,169	1,823	1,638	1,088
Rents	4,951	4,524	5,092	2,871
Railways	16,524	9,727	19,957	2,721
Elec. Telegraph	1,924	1,468	3,426	2,430
Miscellaneous	16,199	20,303	28,881	37,046

	June, 1858.	Sept., 1858.	Dec., 1858.	March, 1859.
Customs	£141,907	£135,484	£144,282	£157,703
Distillation	11,771	10,925	14,990	14,551
Gold	9,528	13,683	12,510	10,399
The Mint	3,864	4,054	4,617	3,870
Land	63,598	126,796	156,424	95,968
Post Office	9,783	10,176	10,851	10,326
Licenses	47,166	10,198	3,481	7,818
Fees	7,292	6,683	7,204	5,324
Fines	1,137	1,116	1,198	1,233
Rents	2,895	2,914	2,551	4,172
Railways	16,145	15,086	15,781	15,634
Elec. Telegraph	..	..	1,756	1,607
Miscellaneous	18,477	22,487	50,497	21,583

The revenue from the several branches of Customs in each of the last four quarters.

Customs.

	June, 1859.	Sept., 1859.	Decem., 1859.	March, 1860.
Spirits	£83,313	£77,410	£80,571	£71,567
Wine	8,610	7,947	8,600	5,821
Beer	1,406	2,850	1,508	1,657
Tobacco	20,789	23,283	25,375	20,656
Tea	14,205	8,429	18,700	11,985
Sugar	27,665	17,916	17,198	15,598
Coffee	2,330	1,805	3,167	2,051
Opium	460	269	364	1,479

The produce of spirits, wine, tobacco, and sugar was less during the past quarter than in either of the previous three.

The amount received from land sales in each quarter and in each year from the 1st April, 1857, to the 31st March, 1860, was as follows.

Proceeds of Land Sales.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
June	£48,081	£56,461	£64,278
September	57,571	71,189	55,205
December	64,080	59,034	61,016
March	53,930	72,129	20,328
The year	£223,662	£258,813	£200,827

The proceeds of the past quarter were below those of any preceding quarter in the table.

The amount of revenue under the respective heads during each of the last two years is subjoined.

	Year ended. March, 1859.	March, 1860.
Customs	£578,376	£584,984
Distillation	52,237	52,770
Gold	46,120	47,651
The Mint	16,405	20,278
Land	442,702	406,821
Post Office	41,136	52,603
Licenses	69,747	69,192
Fees	27,503	27,569
Fines	4,684	5,718
Rents	12,306	17,438
Railways	62,646	48,929
Electric Telegraph	3,363	9,248
Miscellaneous	113,259	102,429

The increase and the decrease on the quarter and on the year ended 31st March, 1860, compared with the corresponding periods of 1859, were as under:—

	The Quarter. Increase.	The Quarter. Decrease.	The Year. Increase.	The Year. Decrease.
Customs	..	£26,890	£6,608	..
Distillation	..	1,856	533	..
Gold	£481	..	1,531	..
The Mint	1,319	..	3,873	..
Land	..	71,070	..	£35,881
Post Office	925	..	11,467	..
Licenses	..	228	..	555
Railways	..	2,913	..	13,717
All other heads	16,265	10,953	12,118	10,832
Totals	£18,990	£113,910	£36,130	£60,985
Net Decrease	£94,920		£24,855	

The produce of Customs and Distillation shows a decrease on the quarter, but an increase on the year. The produce of gold, the Mint, and Post Office have increased both in the quarter and in the year. On the other hand, the land revenue, licences, and railway tolls have a decrease on both. The diminution of the railway income is accounted for by the recent reduction in the fares, which it is thought will be eventually more than made good by increased traffic.

With regard to the falling off in the land revenue, the Finance Minister observed the other evening in the Assembly that he was unable to account for it. "Whether it has resulted from the indisposition of parties to buy," he said, "or whether we may attribute it to the depression of the times, or to the market not being adequately fed—whether it arises from any of these causes, or from all of them put together, I am unable to say; but I trust there will be such an impulse given to the sale of land for the remainder of the year as will bring it up to the expectations we have formed of it."

And as to the general aspect of the public finances, the honorable gentleman expressed a belief that the current revenue will, with economy, be found equal to the current expenditure.

By Electric Telegraph.
[from our correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 10 a.m.

Holiday to-day.

Weather fine and sharp.

The Prince of Wales, for London, with 250 passengers and 23,000 ounces gold, got ashore at midnight on Saturday. She was got off without material damage.

The floods have been very severe, which has caused great injury to the miners at Bendigo, Maldon, Castlemaine, Inglewood, and Campbell's Creek.

Mining parties are still being made up for the Snowy River.

ADELAIDE.

Monday afternoon.

To-day, as well as Friday and Saturday, have been kept as a holiday.

The Lady Bird (s.) arrived and sailed again on Saturday.

The Peter Godefroy has arrived from Hamburgh via the Cape, and brings Cape papers to 27th February.

She reports the safe arrival there of the passengers of the ex-emigrant ship John and Lucy, from Liverpool to the Cape, wrecked at Cape St. Roque.

Ten French war steamers, with 10,000 troops, had called at the Cape *en route* for China, and sailed from thence on 25th February.

No other news of importance from the Cape.

It is reported that Stuart has left the country. He has been lately surveying, and has fairly started for the Gulf of Carpentaria.

All the elections are now completed. Out of thirty-six members for the Lower House, nineteen were members of the former Parliament.

Parliament meets on the 27th.

No signs of the mail.

HOBART TOWN.

Weather beautiful.

Easter holidays very quiet.

A large number of troops, it is said about 150, are to proceed to New Zealand, in consequence of the disturbances there.

Entry to-night for the Newtown races. Poor sport anticipated.

Supreme Court.—The Primary Judge will sit in equity this day, at eleven o'clock.

Master's Office.—Business for this Day.—Forsyth v. Fox and others, further time to answer; Irving v. Eldred, to settle minutes; Adams v. Harvey, to sell minutes; same v. same, ditto; same v. same, ditto; Bishop of Sydney v. Bennett, to tax costs; Taylor v. Hellyer, to settle minutes.

Congregational Sabbath School.—A meeting, of a highly interesting character, was held at Arncliffe, about two miles beyond the Dam at Cook's River, on Good Friday. Rev. S. C. Kent presided. From the speeches of the chairman, and other gentlemen present, it appeared that a school and service was held every Sabbath, and that both had been so well attended that it now became necessary to enlarge the present place. It was hoped the meeting would collect sufficient funds to allow the alteration to be made.

Presentation at St. Mary's Sunday School, Balmain.—On Sunday last, Mr. William Long (now master of the Church of the England School, Karragong), was presented by the Rev. W. Stack, on behalf of the teachers and children of the above school, with a handsome Bible, and the six volume edition of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by those with whom he has laboured with indefatigable zeal for a space of eight years, whose best wishes for his welfare will attend him wherever his future career may lead him. A handsome watch had been previously presented to Mr. Long by the parishioners.

The man named George Ironmonger, who, while under the influence of liquor, took some arsenic at Balmain on Friday morning last (as stated in our issue of yesterday), died in the Infirmary from the effects of the drink and poison combined yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on his body to-day.

Racing Stud.—At Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, this morning, will be offered Mr. Duppa's celebrated racing stud, amongst which is the famous horse "Camden," bred by Messrs. Macarthur, of Camden Park (and out of the celebrated "Cassandra"). "Camden" is one of the greatest winners in the colonies; in New Zealand he earned various laurels; and, at the Spring Meetings in Melbourne, last year, he won all the two and three mile races, seldom carrying less than 10 stone 4 lbs.

Metropolitan District Court.—The April sittings will commence this morning, with 628 new cases—of which 157 will be taken on each day, viz., to-day, from 1211 to 1368; to-morrow, to 1515; on Thursday, to 1612; and, on Friday, the remainder. All short cases, whether defended or not, will be heard. Those only which may appear to the Judge likely to occupy any considerable time, will be postponed until the following week.

Municipal Council of Randwick.—At a meeting held Thursday, 6th April—present, the chairman, Mr. C. Moore, and Mr. Dawson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. In the absence of the mover, Mr. Kidman's notice of motion was postponed till the next meeting. Resolved, "That the next meeting of the Council be held at noon, on Friday, the 20th instant." The Council then adjourned. Notice of motion: Mr. Dawson to move, "That this Council do form themselves into a committee of the whole Council, to consider and revise the assessment of properties within the Municipality, for the ensuing year."

LATER ENGLISH NEWS VIA INDIA.

[from our melbourne correspondent.]

A copy of the *Colombo Observer*, of the 16th of February, has just come to hand, and by it, in default of the arrival of the mail steamer, I am able to communicate to you a few items of later English news of considerable interest. By far the most interesting fact, however, is that the submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid between Kurrachee and Aden, so that the communication is now complete between Alexandria and Point de Galle. The working of the line is satisfactorily proved by the fact that the *Colombo Observer*, of the 16th January, contains a telegram, giving English news up to 31st January, or three days later than was given by the Aden telegrams brought by the last mail. The chief items of interest are as follows:—

The Ministerial Reform Bill is announced for the 20th February.

The Address to the Throne has been agreed to without a division.

The following notices of motion have been laid upon the table of Parliament:—Mr. Vansittart for a Committee of Enquiry into Indian affairs. Colonel Sykes for a report on the organization of the Indian army, and for the opinions of the Secretary of State and the Council of India thereon.

Sir Charles Wood has introduced a bill to regulate probates, and to repeal the stamp tax on Indian securities.

We have Indian journals to 31st January.

In the Madras Presidency an order has been received from the Imperial Government, directing the disbandment of all corps raised since the mutiny. The Viceroy held a durbar at Delhi, and publicly acknowledged the services rendered during the mutiny by Maharajah Puttiala and Rajahs Jheend and Nubla.

The China expedition was being actively pushed. Native regiments were volunteering freely.

EASTER AMUSEMENTS.

Yesterday, being Easter Monday, a large number of our citizens laid aside their various avocations, and spent the day at Manly, Watson's Bay, and other of the numerous pleasant places of resort in and about Sydney. Many houses of business were closed throughout the day, and most of those that were opened in the morning were closed at one o'clock. During the early part of the day, the weather was very propitious for the pleasure seekers; and, accordingly, thousands of people—men, women, and children—dressed in holiday attire, turned out to make the most of a time-honoured holiday. Towards the middle of the day the sky became overcast, and in the course of the afternoon a considerable quantity of rain fell—not sufficient, however, to seriously interfere, for more than half-an-hour, with the enjoyments of our pleasure seeking population. There was, of course, a considerable quantity of ardent spirits consumed at the different places where the people congregated; but, so far as we saw, there was an entire absence of drunkenness. Moreover, we have not heard of any accident of a serious nature occurring throughout the day. We append some particulars of the sports, &c., at several of the most popular of our holiday resorts.

MANLY BEACH.

Of the many watering places—nooks and creeks, and beautiful bays—with which our noble harbour abounds—of the many lovely spots, that are now, through the catering of enterprising proprietors, more prominently before the public—Manly still maintains its superiority, in point of attraction, to the great body of our holiday excursionists. During the early part of the day the Manly Beach steam-boats from Phoenix Wharf, the H. R. N. S. N. Co's Wharf, Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Wharf, were crowded till they could not have conveyed less than 5000 persons to the favourite locality. Those who had brought their own provisions scattered themselves about in different directions till the bush was swarming with pic-nic parties. Those who went unprovided—and the number was not small—were amply supplied with all that could tempt the taste of the most fastidious, by Mr. Grocott of the Pier Hotel, Mr. Hemmington of the Fairy Bower, and other caterers for the public in the neighbourhood. With regard to the amusements provided, they were rather limited than otherwise. A large number of saddle horses were called into requisition by the young men, while the more timorous patronised the donkeys. Quoits were the favourite pastime with many persons; others, following the example of our Premier, abandoned themselves to swings. The Maze was, as usual, an unfailing source of bewilderment and delight to the youngsters. Some disappointment was occasioned on account of the advertised boat race not coming off; but this was simply because there had been no entrances. A disappointment was also experienced at the Fairy Bower in the non-appearance of a band that had been hired for the day. As an effect of monopoly in the carrying of passengers to Manly on holidays, and a wish to keep out competition, we may mention that considerable inconvenience was experienced by hundreds of visitors to Manly yesterday, by being obliged to disembark by small boats from the steamer Williams, and re-embark later in the day—the manager of the H. R. N. S. Company being refused from coming alongside the pier with the Williams, which was laid on for the day. Happily the sea was smooth and no accident occurred.

WATSON'S BAY.

This charming locality also received its share of patronage yesterday, several hundred persons having been conveyed thither by the Phantom, Washington, and Williams—the two former of which were kept running between the Bay and Circular Quay throughout the day. Besides the multitarious attractions of rock, wood, and water, and the numberless sheltered spots suited for pic-nicing, the amusements provided for yesterday, were numerous and varied. The collection of wild beasts, acrobatic performances, music, singing, and dancing, being among the attractions. A pleasing variation to the in-door amusements—especially to those persons accustomed to confined city life—was fishing from off the rocks that partially surround the bay. Here, too, the effects of monopoly was seen in a disgraceful scene on the part of the proprietor of the pier, on the occasion of the Williams coming alongside. The captain of the Williams, before leaving Manly, obligingly consented to call at the Watson's Bay Pier to land a Reporter from this paper; but when the boat got alongside, Mr. Billing prevented the people on board from making fast to the pier by throwing the warps off the pier as fast as they were thrown on to it. Mr. Billing had allowed the Williams to disembark passengers at the pier in the morning, but it appeared that he did not wish to lose his customers so easily, though it was then near dusk, and there were not less than three hundred persons on the pier waiting to return to Sydney! It was only by jumping from the vessel to the pier among the crowd, that the gentleman, to oblige whom the boat touched at the pier, was enabled to land.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.

This secluded spot, known only by name to many of us till recently, was yesterday visited by hundreds of the young and gay. It is somewhat strange that so many bays and creeks whose banks present almost every variety of landscape scenery, and abounding with suitable places for pic-nicing should remain comparatively unknown in such close proximity to Sydney till some steamboat proprietor adventures to run boats to the spot. But so it is: Mossman's Bay was visited by few others than fishing parties till within the last few weeks, but yesterday the rocky heights and leafy del's were swarming with life. A band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up till a late hour in the evening.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

The Washington took a party of about 300 persons to Middle Harbour yesterday, the excursion being got up by the Temperance Alliance. The party spent a very pleasant day, and arrived back in Sydney at an early hour in the evening.

SOCIAL PIC-NIC AT COOGEE.

Yesterday the Waverley Catholic Young Men's Society had a pleasant social pic-nic at Coogee Park, attended by a large concourse of persons belonging to that communion, together with a considerable number of guests who were members of other persuasions. The locality selected for the festivities of the day was one eminently well calculated for that purpose—lying on the north side of the pretty little bay of Coogee, amid the yet remaining woods which there overlook its sandy beach. Adjacent to the spot where the marquee stood were the devious and shady paths of the "maze," through which the visitors wandered at will throughout the day, enjoying the many varied little bits of sea side scenery which there continually present themselves to the eye. To many more the beach and ever surging waves seemed to offer still greater attractions; and many, by no means the least sensible of those present, without the least regard to the picturesque, but with an obviously keen appreciation of comfort—sitting down wherever cool and agreeable shelter could be found—applied themselves to the sober discussion of solids and liquids. The tent was gaily decked with large flags, amongst which were the St. George's ensign, the flag of the United States, that of Russia, and that of Hawaii. The banner also of the Catholic Society of the Sacred Heart contributed to the general effect of this ornamental display; being very greatly admired by those who saw its artistically painted silken folds for the first time, as it hung waving to and fro at the bottom of the tent. Inside—beneath the canvas awning—the industrious care of the stewards, and those who so energetically co-operated with them, had prepared three tables spread with an ample store of good things, to which a large company did substantial justice. The first toast given was that of his "Grace the Archbishop," which was very heartily responded to by all present, and suitably acknowledged by the Rev. J. F. Sheridan, in the unavoidable absence of that distinguished prelate. The next healths drunk were, "The Waverley Young Men's Society," "the Stewards," "the Pope," and "the Queen," to each of which due honour was severally done; after which dancing, leap frog, and other amusements were resumed and kept up with much spirit until sunset. The weather, especially during the earlier part of the day, was rather over-cast; and once or twice, both then and later, there were a few slight showers; these, however, only served conveniently to lay the dust, for the parties who came once more merrily westward from the rock encircled Bay of Coogee.

BOTANY BAY.

This delightful spot had yesterday more than its ordinary share of the holiday-keeping public. Some half-dozen omnibuses were laid on the line by those enterprising roadsters, Howard and Moore—starting at regular half-hour intervals from the corner of King-street, and each vehicle was well filled. In addition to these were private carriages, gigs, dogcarts, public tracks, and hansoms, intermingled with equestrians and pedestrians—making the old road look unusually lively, and causing the yard of the Sir Joseph Banks, in which all these vehicles were stowed, to assume the appearance of a fair.

The distance from Sydney has no doubt the effect of preventing a very large attendance of holiday folks at this very interesting spot—interesting from old associations in our colonial history, for it was here that the foot of the great navigator Cook was first placed upon Australian soil—and interesting also in itself by the very many living specimens of natural history that the proprietors of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel have gathered round them for the amusement and instruction of their visitors. Of these, the greater part are scattered about the grounds, and may be seen merely for the trouble of walking round and looking at them; whilst some few of the animals, the most rare as well as the most expensive to keep, are secured in a menagerie and exhibited at a small sum for admittance.

The great advantage of Botany during holiday time is that it is most peculiarly suited for a day's recreation to respectable families, the majority of the visitors yesterday being of that description, without any admixture of that element which too often mars the innocence of many of our other places of public resort. Not the least recommendation to a visit to Botany is that the proprietors of the hotel prepare an irreproachable repast at a moderate cost, and that, as Dick Swiveller would say, "all orders punctually executed."

CRICKET.

Of the numerous matches which were played yesterday, that betwixt the Sydney University and the Maitland players appears to have been the chief. It was played on the Garrison Ground, and resulted in the following score:

University.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mitchell, b. G. Moore	0	c. J. Moore, b. G. Moore	1
Stephen, st. Riley	0	not out	2
Terry, b. G. Moore	0	b. G. Moore	15
Curtis, b. G. Moore	2	b. G. Moore	0
Kinlock, b. J. Moore	6	b. J. Moore	1
Johnson, l. b. w., b. G. Moore	1	c. Gough, b. J. Moore	1
Docker, b. G. Moore	2	b. J. Moore	4
Mein, not out	4	b. G. Moore	5
Gibbes, b. G. Moore	2	b. J. Moore	1
E. Bowman, b. G. Moore	0	c. Quinn	0
Perry, run out, st. Riley	1	st. Riley, b. G. Moore	0
Wide 1	1	Wide 1	1
	19		31

Total of both innings ... 54

BOWLING—FIRST INNINGS.

J. Moore ...... 72 balls, 6 runs, 7 maidens, 1 wicket, 1 wide.
G. Moore ...... 71 balls, 13 runs, 4 maidens, 8 wickets, 0 wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

J. Moore ...... 9? balls, 16 runs, 8 maidens, 5 wickets, 1 wide.
G. Moore ...... 84 balls, 15 runs, 5 maidens, 4 wickets, 0 wide.

Maitland.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Rourke, b. Kinlock	2	run out, st. Curtis	10
Brown, b. Kinlock	3	b. Terry	1
Lipscomb, b. Kinlock	0	l. b. w., b. Terry	0
J. Moore, b. Mein	23	not out	5
G. Moore, run out, st. Mein	0	b. Terry	5
J. Tyler, b. Terry	0	not out	2
Riley, l. b. w., b. Kinlock	0	Byes, 1	1
Callagen, b. Kinlock	0		
Quinn, b. Kinlock	2		
Oxley, not out	0		
Gough, b. Mein	0		
Wides, 1, b., 2	3		
	33		24

Maitland thus made a majority with seven wickets to spare.

BOWLING.—FIRST INNINGS.

Kinlock ...... 79 balls, 11 runs, 4 maidens, 6 wickets, 1 wide.
Terry ...... 54 balls, 14 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket, 0 wide.
Mein ...... 24 balls, 8 runs, 2 maidens, 2 wickets, 0 wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Kinlock ...... 48 balls, 10 runs, 1 maiden, 0 wickets, 0 wide.
Terry ...... 24 balls, 8 runs, 1 maiden, 4 wickets, 0 wide.
Mein ...... 12 balls, 4 runs, 0 maiden, 0 wicket, 0 wide.

A match was played in the Domain yesterday, between the "Warehousemen and the Retail Drapers," in which the former obtained a decisive victory, as will appear from the following details:—

Warehousemen.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Hayes, b. Wallis	0	b. Hardy	12
R. L. Skinner, b. Batcup	3	b. Wallis	0
C. Ferris, b. Hardy	14	l. b. w., b. Batcup	7
P. Macpherson, b. Wallis	0	c. Wallis, b. Hardy	4
J. Street, b. Wallis	0	c. Hardy, b. Batcup	7
H. Fairfax, b. Hardy	4	c. Charters, b. Hardy	9
W. C. Rush, b. Hardy	0	c. Hardy, b. Wallis	1
Wickham, st. Hardy, thr. Griffiths	0	b. Wallis	0
J. Morris, st. Wallis, thr. Griffiths	0	c. and b. Wallis	6
Metcalfe, not out	5	b. Batcup	0
J. Hillyer, b. Hardy	2	not out	0
Byes, 7; wides, 2	9	Byes, 6; wides, 2	8
	37		50

Total of both innings ... 87.

BOWLING—FIRST INNINGS.

Wallis ...... 60 balls 7 runs 5 maidens 3 wickets 0 wides.
Batcup ...... 24 balls 16 runs 0 maiden 1 wicket 2 wides.
Hardy ...... 32 balls 5 runs 2 maidens 3 wickets 0 wides.

SECOND INNINGS.

Wallis ...... 60 balls 17 runs 2 maidens 2 wickets 0 wides.
Batcup ...... 24 balls 18 runs 1 maiden 1 wicket 0 wides.
Hardy ...... 30 balls 12 runs 1 maiden 1 wicket 0 wides.

RETAIL DRAPERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Eames, b. Ferris	4	c. Fairfax, b. Street	3
Charters, b. Street	3	b. Ferris	0
Wareham, c. Morris, b. Street	8	l. b. w., b. Street	9
Griffiths, b. Ferris	0	st. Street, thr. Fairfax	4
Wallis, b. Ferris	0	b. Street	2
Batcup, c. Street, b. Ferris	8	st. Street, thr. Skinner	1
Hardy, c. Macpherson, b. Street	1	b. Street	7
Carter, c. Fairfax, b. Ferris	4	b. Ferris	1
Berry, b. Street	0	st. Street, thr. Skinner	0
Davies, not out	0	b. Street	2
Russell, b. Ferris	0	not out	0
Byes, 2; noes, 2	4	Byes, 3; leg bye, 1	4
	32		33

Total of both innings ... 65

BOWLING—FIRST INNINGS:

Ferris ...... 57 balls, 11 runs, 2 maidens, 4 wickets, 0 wides.
Street ...... 54 balls, 17 runs, 2 maidens, 2 wickets, 2 wides.

SECOND INNINGS:

Ferris ...... 48 balls, 11 runs, 3 maidens, 2 wickets, 0 wides.
Street ...... 48 balls, 15 runs, 0 maidens, 3 wickets, 0 wides.

The Warehousemen thus won with twenty-one runs to spare. A scratch match was afterwards arranged, but had only been played so far as to show a great advantage on the side of the Warehousemen, when it was discontinued.

Palladios Archeon.—An entertainment of a decidedly amusing character, bearing the above name, was opened last night at the School of Arts. The programme abounded in extravagant promises of "dazzling and bewildering spectacles," and those promises were so far fulfilled that the wildest imagination could scarcely have conceived of scenes and objects so laughably incongruous as were presented on the occasion. The Marchioness's sugar-water, which, if you made believe very much, tasted like sherry, must surely have been a nearer resemblance to that stimulant than the pasteboard pictures exhibited last night were to the things they were supposed to represent. A dark screen was hung a few feet in front of the platform, and behind a curtain in the centre was a mimic stage some four or five feet in depth. The first tableau was intended for The Downs! and a voice from behind the screen kindly informed the audience the principal objects in the scene were—the French coast, the North Foreland lighthouse, and the setting sun; the information was very acceptable, and it was only to be regretted that a similar service was not rendered with regard to some of the other tableaux, where the intention of the artist was not very obvious. The "waters in commotion" were produced by a row of four or five wooden cylinders, irregularly indented and polished, and presenting three or four waves at each revolution, the cylinders being worked simultaneously or alternately, according to the performers' ideas of nature, or to the necessities of the miniature navigation. The apparatus contrived for ships and steamers was of the simplest and most original description. One of the vessels, which was hauled stern-foremost across the stage, was stated to be a kind of fishing-boat that was peculiar to the English Channel—which we were glad to hear. Of the "working model" of the Royal Charter, it is sufficient to say that her construction would sufficiently account for her disaster. The music, which proceeded from a pianoforte and a fiddle (judiciously placed behind the screen), was admirably in keeping with the rest of the entertainment, and was of great service in giving the time to the machinists who made the waves roll, and the ships dance to the music of jigs and polkas. The majority of the slides were successfully drawn across the stage, and reached their destination; a few however met with some impediment, which required a rather abrupt application of the performer's fingers. These accidents however caused far greater amusement than the representation would have afforded without them. The other tableaux bore the same pleasing marks of simplicity and rudeness; the concluding one was rather pretty, but could not for some time be worked, owing to an obstruction in the shape of one of the "moving icebergs" belonging to the previous tableaux. The entertainment was so far successful that it afforded a vast deal of amusement though rather of a different character from what was anticipated. As the spectacle only lasted a little more than an hour, the audience could not complain of weariness.

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KIANDRA DIGGINGS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

No. VII.

Kiandra, April 1.

THE new rush twenty miles below Russell's, has resulted, according to the testimony of some returned diggers, in another disappointment. There is gold there it appears, but is obtainable in such very small quantities that men can barely earn rations. The place has been well tested in all directions by some 200 or 300 of a population, but up to the present time nothing has been done worth speaking of. A few patches are said to have yielded tolerably well, but taken as a whole, the rush has turned out a failure. A man who came into Kiandra for the purpose of asking the Commissioner's aid in deciding the ownership of some disputed claims, is of opinion that the place will yet turn out well. He and his mates have a hole which pays them from ½ oz. to 1½ oz. a day—at least so he says, and in support of his assertion he was able to produce a small quantity of gold. There is no commissioner or other official on the spot yet, nor do I think the Kiandra establishment will be able to send any one over. The population at the new diggings is not likely, however, to increase, for the present at least, as the people who are now leaving Kiandra are, for the most part, proceeding homewards. The owners of the river claims here are strenuously exerting themselves to finish up by the close of the present month, and in order to do this many of them have put on men at wages, while others, doubtful of the weather holding up so long, are selling out their shares. Many speculative individuals, purpose remaining on the ground, in the hope of being able to secure something good when the approach of winter causes the present occupants to leave. Races are being cut round the hills to carry water to the surfacing ground, the whole of which will be washed over in sluices. It is likely, moreover, that the tailings and stuff thrown up in opening the bed-claims will all be washed again in like manner, so soon as the season permits—the presumption being that much gold has been thrown away in the first working. As an instance of this I may mention that a splendid nugget of 23 ozs. 8 dwts. was found on Thursday by a brother of mine, who was working with his party (Messrs. T. Nunan, D. Forrest, and Rossiter) in a gulch about half-a-mile below the rich workings on the river. This nugget had been struck and broken by a pick, and afterwards thrown up amongst some stones and dirt from the claim. The persons who struck it (we have since heard) found a nine ounce piece, and finding no more, they departed, leaving this fine specimen in the manner I have described. From the general appearance of the nugget, it would seem to have formed part of a large cake of gold which has been broken by the pick into several pieces. The lucky finders are now endeavouring to come upon the remaining portions, which they believe they will find if they are not beaten by the water, which is very troublesome in this particular spot. The men whom I have frequently mentioned in connection with a large race about a mile and a half up the river, have opened some portions of the river bank during the week, but have not yet commenced washing. On the lower part of the river the claims are being vigorously worked, but it is impossible that all the ground can be worked out before the winter—some parties having as much as twenty or thirty yards of their claims untouched. A week's rain would bind them completely up, and unless, therefore, they put on men or enlarge their companies, they will shortly find themselves brought to a stand-still by the flooding of the river. Just now, they are pretty much in the position of the dog in the manger. They have excessively large claims, cannot work them themselves, and will not allow any one else to do so, except upon the most exorbitant terms.

We, of the Snowy River, were gratified on Wednesday evening last, with a magnificent view of that beautiful phenomena, the *Aurora Australis*, or southern lights. I doubt if it has ever been seen to greater perfection. For some three hours the whole volume of the heavens from south-east round to south-west was illumined with a rich crimson light, radiating from a bright circle of blue which rose as it were directly from the pole. At intervals, the odylic rays would shoot upwards till they seemed to reach the milky way—the stars, meanwhile, shining through the crimson curtain with peculiar brilliancy. Subsequently, the crimson colouring melted into purple, then into a bright green, and finally, died away in a succession of changes, embracing all the hues of the rainbow. Some of the diggers were a little alarmed at the appearance of this luminous visitation, but beyond a day's rain, on Thursday, no remarkable change of weather has taken place. There is now (Sunday), however, every indication of heavy rain, the surcharged clouds hanging over the mountains with a very dark and threatening aspect.

Since posting my last letter, I have travelled for some distance up and down the Snowy River, and have visited that remarkable spot known as Lob's Hole—one of the most romantic and picturesque localities to be found in any part of Australia. The fine timber which grows there contrasts strongly with the snow crushed trees found on these mountains and on the table land around, while the change of temperature which is experienced on descending the mammoth ravines, proves conclusively that snow seldom or never enters there. In the valley which is situate at the extremity of the vast gulch, copper has been found, and, from the fact of there being quartz ridges on the summits of the surrounding mountains, it is not improbable that Lob's Hole also contains gold. The road to Tumbarumba passes through the hole, and I need scarcely say it is a caution to travellers; it is hard to tell, indeed, which is worst—going down or coming up. I shall endeavour to furnish a fuller description of this singular locality at a future time. My other travels were devoted to an inspection of the diggings down the river. They extend for several miles, but it is only within a space of three or four miles that the claims yield profitably. In some places the work is very heavy, the miners being obliged to blast away the rock piecemeal from the river bed in order to get at the primitive deposits.

With the decrease of population I am happy to say there is also a decrease of crime and disorder, though not to a very great extent. A man named James Crawley has been committed to the Goulburn Assizes for horsestealing, and another worthy named Noles has received sentence of six months' imprisonment for larceny. Noles was a grog-seller, and a man of known bad character. His trip to the Snowy has proved anything but a successful venture. Only last week his wife died in a fit of *delirium tremens*, brought on by drink, and he is now consigned to durance vile, with the knowledge that all his grog, his tools, his tent, and stock-in-trade have been confiscated to her Majesty the Queen. A medical man, lately connected with the Duncan Dunbar, was robbed, and severely maltreated the other night, a short distance from the township, his assailants having blacked both his eyes, and otherwise disfigured his countenance, after robbing him. Two or three persons are in custody at the camp, on various charges, chiefly under the Vagrant Act. The thimble-rigs and card-sharpers have taken alarm at recent proceedings, and are particularly careful in keeping out of harm's way. The volunteer police, or Protection Committee, have men employed in watching at night, and their assistance has no doubt been useful in preventing many robberies. In connection with this protection movement, I may observe that the decision of the Government respecting the establishment of a winter encampment is anxiously looked for by the storekeepers and others who purpose wintering here.

Mr. James Pollock is about applying to the Government for the gold reward in respect to the discovery of the Snowy River Diggings. He feels confident that he will be able to produce conclusive proof that he was the first individual who found gold here, and made the discovery public. The committee appointed some time since to investigate the claims of the different claimants has decided that the weight of testimony is in his favour. They purpose communicating the result of their deliberations to the Colonial Secretary by the next mail.

Since his return, Dr. Lynch has been fully occupied by Court work—the civil business, if I may so call it, having been pretty heavy. He leaves to-morrow in command of the escorts to Tumut. During his absence, Mr. J. I. Lynch will have the entire control and management. The office, under present circumstances, I can assure you is no sinecure. There is enough work to occupy at least three or four persons.

With the exception of a fall in the price of flour (now quoted at 8d.), there is no change in the list of quotations previously forwarded. A ton or two of blasting powder would find ready sale just now, if it were here.

Since writing the above, I learn that the man Crawley managed to effect his escape from the camp this morning at daybreak. The circumstance is not to be wondered at when the strength of the present police force is considered. How the man got rid of his handcuffs is a mystery.

Mr. J. I. Lynch paid a visit to the Nine-mile Rush yesterday. He reports about 800 or 1000 persons there—some of them doing very well. The place lies due S. from this. I shall try and send full particulars in my next. This is the rush which has been so much talked of latterly, and which has been kept so great a secret.

TIME TABLE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

THE outward mail for Australia to leave Southampton at 2 p.m., on the first date mentioned in each paragraph, and arrive at and leave other stations as indicated.

A mail from London is made up for transmission via Marseilles six days after the steamers leave Southampton, which arrives at Alexandria one day after the Southampton mail. The dates for the transmission of the mails from London via Marseilles occurring on Sundays in March and November, the mails will be despatched on the following days, and arrive at Alexandria two days after the Southampton mails. The estimated time for the transit through Egypt of the Marseilles mail is twenty-four hours, and of the Southampton mail forty-eight hours.

Southampton.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	Alexandria.	Leaves Suez	Aden.	Point de Galle.	King G. Sound.	Kangaroo I.	Melbourne.	Sydney.
March 12	17	21	25	27	April 3	13	28	May 3	5	9
April 12	17	21	25	27	May 3	13	28	June 2	4	8
May 12	17	21	25	27	June 2	12	27	July 2	4	8
June 12	17	21	25	27	July 3	13	28	August 2	4	8
July 12	17	21	25	27	August 2	12	27	Sept. 1	3	7
August 12	17	21	25	27	Sept. 2	12	27	Oct. 2	4	8
Sept. 12	17	21	25	27	Oct. 3	13	28	Nov. 2	4	8
Oct. 12	17	21	25	27	Nov. 2	12	27	Dec. 2	4	8
Nov. 12	17	21	25	28	Dec. 4	14	29	Jan. 3	5	9
Dec. 12	17	21	25	27	Jan. 2	12	27	Feb. 1	3	7

HOMEWARD.

The homeward mail from Australia to leave Sydney at 2 p.m. on the date first mentioned in each paragraph and arrive at and leave other stations as indicated.

The mail via Marseilles leaves Alexandria one day before the Southampton mail, and arrives in London six days earlier. The only exception is the overland mail transmitted from Australia in October, which should leave Alexandria for Marseilles on the 26th November, but owing to the 18th November being Sunday the outward mails for that day will not leave London until the 19th, as stated above. Consequently, the packet will not reach Alexandria until the 27th November, on which day the homeward mail will be despatched. Its time of arrival in London is December 5.

Sydney.	Melbourne.	Kangaroo I.	King G. Sound	Point de Galle.	Aden.	Suez	Alexandria.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
April 14	18	20	24	May 9	20	26	28	June 1	5	10
May 14	18	20	24	June 8	19	25	27	July 1	5	10
June 14	18	20	24	July 9	20	26	28	August 1	5	10
July 14	18	20	24	August 8	19	25	27	31	4	9
August 14	18	20	24	Sept. 8	19	25	27	Oct. 1	5	10
Sept. 14	18	20	24	Oct. 9	20	26	28	Nov. 1	5	10

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, Harness, Dogcarts, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Race Horses; at the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Mares and Colts.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Wharf, foot of King-street, at 10 o'clock, Fat Lambs.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, New Zealand Potatoes.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Book Debts, in various Insolvent Estates.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Three-bushel Bags, Floorcloths.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Brushware, Chinaware, Toys, Fire-works, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Valuable Library.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—On the Circular Wharf, near Talbot's Wool Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Emigrants' Fittings, Water Casks; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Port Cooper Cheese, Groceries, Damaged Saddlery, Canvas, and Oilmen's Stores.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At 80, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; at the Timber Yard of Messrs. W. Fairfax and Son, Bathurst-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Well-seasoned Timber.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—On the Ground, Cooper-street, Balmain, behind the Scotch Church, at 12 o'clock, Weatherboard House.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers and Cattle.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Butchers' Fittings, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, Fat Sheep.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Dogcarts, Harness.

MR. C. COTTRELL.—At Mr. Texford's, Vermont, near Bringelly, at 12 o'clock, Cows, Bullocks, Pigs, Horses, Ploughs, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Yacht Sylvia.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The city coroner was engaged at the North Shore a great part of yesterday, in investigating into the cause of death of a woman named Mary Ann Moores. The evidence was very voluminous, and revealed very unfeeling conduct, to say nothing worse, on the part of the deceased's husband to his wife during her illness. The inquest was adjourned to four o'clock to-day to allow two medical gentlemen time to make a *post mortem* examination of the body. In accordance with our usual custom we forbear publishing the details of the case till the inquest is concluded.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

WE have received from the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre the following letter, in which he rates us for not taking his side of the question respecting the recent riot at Maitland. Though rather impertinent, we give the rev. gentleman's communication the benefit of our columns, as he asks *for it* in *self-defence*. Below it we append a portion of the leading article of last Saturday's *Freeman's Journal*, in which the editor rates us with equal vigor for not taking *his* side of the question. We are glad to find that the course we think right to pursue with regard to religious dissensions gives equal dissatisfaction to both parties, for we should be sorry to think that we were even suspected of sympathising with either:—

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the first leading article in your issue of Wednesday last you fall into an error, which I deem it my duty to correct. You represent me as describing the members of the Church of Rome as "baptized heathens." Now, Sir, I did not apply those terms to them; and the use of them was not ascribed to me in the original report of my remarks which appeared in the *Maitland Mercury*. What I said I said of Popery as a system, and not of those who profess it. Of these I said literally nothing; and, of course, therefore, did not apply to them a signal epithet or designation, opprobrious or otherwise. I know that members of the Church of Rome, notwithstanding its errors, have been eminently pious; and, accordingly, I not only did not speak of its members, but my views would not permit me to speak of them, as "baptized heathens." Besides, notwithstanding your baseless, and therefore slanderous, insinuations to the contrary, it is not my custom to employ either towards individuals or bodies of men the language of abuse; and, when you say that "the attack on Mr. M'Intyre by Dean Lynch," which you describe as "the exhibition of an individual in the terms of execration to a Christian congregation," was "worthy of Mr. M'Intyre himself," you do me a gross and wanton injustice. Indeed, throughout you seem to display an anxiety to deal to me the severest blows you can, which presents a marked contrast to the studied mildness with which you remark on the conduct of Dean Lynch and of those whose deeds were the legitimate result and practical application of his words.

Of your exposition of duty with respect to truth on the one hand, and error on the other, I will only say at present that I do not accept it. The corresponding practice on the part of some, and especially on your own part has had, I conceive, no small influence in encouraging the state of things among us of which the recent riot has afforded so startling a revelation.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM M'INTYRE.

Maitland, April 6.

The Freeman's Journal.

Some few weeks' ago we had the pleasure of witnessing a refreshing exchange of courtesies and compliments between a reverend clergyman of the Catholic Church and the reverend editor of our leading journal. We did indeed think, at the time, that the commendations of the Reverend Mr. Curtis were too strong for the sensitive *redacteur en-chef* of the *Herald*, and we could consequently understand the reply of the latter as a delicate protest against the laudations bestowed; but we consoled ourselves with the reflection that probably both gentlemen believe in the experimental philosophy of a little honey catching more flies than a vast quantity of vinegar. Indeed kind words are normally productive of kind deeds; and a generous appreciation ought, from its very nature, to create and foster meritorious services. Subsequently, a Catholic, signing himself "——," in a letter to the *Herald*, followed in a similar spirit, although in less malleable language. But the period of gentle speeches and mutual courtesies did not last long—the "little event" at Maitland occurred to interrupt it. No sooner does a fact arise which calls sectarian feeling into action, than "the leading mercantile and political journal"—the organ of all interests and all sects—acts in a manner as unbecoming as it is unscrupulous. It bases its arguments on the merest assumptions, and then with such arguments, in more than one instance, couched in insolent and vulgar language, tries to idemnify the Rev. William M'Intyre, for his battered head by bespattering Dean Lynch's character. The *Herald*, according to its own admission, wishes to keep Catholics on its subscription list, and is generally decently *tolerant* to Catholics; but it is nothing more. It is not even consistently neutral. Either from not comprehending Catholic wants or wishes, or from having only Protestant sources whence to derive its European and American intelligence, or from that Protestant feeling in its conductors, blinding them to the Catholic view of a case, and causing them to believe the Protestant view to be infallible—from one, or two, or all of these causes, the *Herald's* Catholic's news is always one-sided—a dull, sickly orange hue suffuses every column of it. Let the reader take an example or two since the arrival of the last English mail. Mr. Petre's letter, on the question of English Catholic sympathy with the Pope, is reprinted without the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne's masterly, scholarly, and unanswerable reply; the pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," was reproduced without the Bishop of Orleans' *complete* answer—in fact, with a comment to the effect that Mgr. Dupanloup's arguments were not worth reading. But it is not our intention to dwell at greater length on the *Herald's* general shortcomings in reference to Catholics. We will confine our further remarks to its intrepid comments on the Maitland business.

"But the attack on Mr. M'Intyre by Dean Lynch," writes the *Herald*, "was worthy of Mr. M'Intyre himself. The exhibition of an individual in the terms of execration to a Christian congregation was certainly not the orthodox method of commending the religion of Christ." Now, where does the *Herald* get its information? We have not learned that Dean Lynch did any such thing. It has not been even hinted; and until otherwise informed, we must believe this to be a pure assumption! But, even supposing that the Dean did allude to Mr. M'Intyre even by name—which we contend he was fully justified in doing under the circumstances—and taking the ground on which the *Herald* would put the matter—namely, that the Dean retorted—still, it cannot be forgotten that Mr. M'Intyre struck the first blow; that at a public meeting—on a free platform—at a rendezvous of men of all denominations—in the discussion of an open political question—he flung the filth of his foul mouth on the whole Roman Catholic population. Was not Dean Lynch justified in shewing cause before his own congregation, why Catholics should not be characterised as "baptised Heathens?" Was he not justified in tracing the charge to the ignorance, the intolerance, the blind self-conceit of the veteran zealot who uttered it? But we have not a particle of evidence to show that the Rev. Dean exceeded the limits of a fair homily—a proper, moral, instructive address—to his congregation? Then why should he be attacked in this illogical style—abused on the strength of insolent assumptions? There is something particularly ungracious, ungenerous, and unbecoming in the *Herald's* thus giving vent to its Protestant spirit in an attack on Dean Lynch. Of all Catholic priests in the country, he has been looked upon as the most liberal by such of our Protestant fellow citizens as know him. He has practically co-operated with Protestants in educational and philanthropic movements much more unreservedly than any other Catholic clergyman in the Archdiocese. He is, we understand, the patron of a National School at Maitland, and is generally popular and justly influential in his district. Now, if the *Herald* takes occasion to write him down, because he is assumed to have done something which he ought not to do, and to have left something else undone which he ought to do, what may other Catholic priests expect should they incur the *Herald's* anger? Something more keenly satirical than merely calling them "buffoons or gladiators." In good sooth, we Catholics have great reason to be grateful to the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

THE BAZAAR IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Wesleyan bazaar (preparations for which have employed many busy hands for weeks past), was opened yesterday forenoon, in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street. The hall was picturesquely decorated for the occasions with flowers and evergreens, and the arrangement of the stalls was truly admirable and artistic. To describe their contents in detail would be no easy task, loaded as they were with a tasteful profusion of elegant ladies' work, very pleasing to look upon, and such as to excite the highest admiration, at the patience, skill, and perseverance, by which it had all been produced. Notwithstanding the number of counter-attractions in other parts of the city, the attendance throughout the day was encouraging, and a number of purchases were made; but not at all commensurate with the goodness of the cause, or the importance of the object for which the Bazaar was got up. The Hall will be again opened to-day, and in the evening, and as there is still a large stock of choice articles on hand, both useful and ornamental, it is hoped there will be a considerable augmentation both of visitors and purchasers, to help on the work of completing the new Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—A grand musical soiree in aid of the funds for the erection of the church on Mount Carmel took place last night at St. Benedict's schoolroom. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a plentiful use was made of the broad-leaved Indian corn stalk, the green of which contrasted well with the red drapery hung about the platform. The singers numbered in all about twenty, and they certainly deserve the thanks of those interested in the Mount Carmel Church; for, as the attendance was large, and admission was 2s. 6d., a considerable addition must have been made to the building fund. The performance opened with an overture on the piano by Mr. Ryall, which was followed by "Rule Britannia" as a solo and chorus; after which the beautiful ballad, "Thou art gone from my gaze" was sung with great expression and tenderness by a black-ringletted young lady. The "Minute gun at sea," as a duet, was highly applauded and had to be repeated. Mr. Ryall then favoured the company with a serio-comic scena, entitled "The history of the Lady of Lyons, and the Romantic Gardener." There is a good deal of humour about Mr. Ryall, and he changes his voice with facility. Naturally he is of grave aspect, and wears spectacles, and his comic acting is enhanced by the partly assumed lugubriousness of his face, offering so lively a contrast to the funny sentiments he expresses so melodiously. His efforts were received with much delight, and as the audience insisted upon an encore, he substituted "Poor Dog Tray," which was quite as successful as the more varied scena. Besides all this, there were twenty-one other songs, and as the audience would encore, the *soiree* was prolonged to a late hour. The programme was of a very varied character to suit all tastes, and, of course, Irish songs were not forgotten; as a rule, these elicited the warmest approbation from the audience; and deservedly so, for the fair singers in particular seemed to feel the strains they breathed. The *soiree*, which was a great success, terminated with the National Anthem.

GUILD OF ST. MARY AND JOSEPH.—An immense crowd of people congregated last night, in St. Patrick's Hall, attracted thither by a tea-party and musical soiree, in connection with the Australasian Holy Catholic Guild of St. Mary and Joseph. Unfortunately, the hall is very low, and the heat was rather overpowering, especially to fresh comers; but the great mass of the audience seemed to feel no ill-effects for the overcrowding, for they cheered with immense vigour, laughed with great heartiness, and made the roof ting when any allusion was made to the old Green Isle, or the great St. Patrick. The hall itself was dressed out in evergreens, ferns, cabbage-tree leaves, and flags, whilst upon the table on the platform was placed two large vases of handsome fresh camelias. Behind the platform was a fine painting of St. Patrick, and in another portion of the hall devoted to the vocalists, was a painted banner typical of Ireland—of her music, her poetry, and her religion. At the far end of the hall an orchestra was erected for Herr Ziem's admirable band, who enlivened the proceedings by playing Irish airs between the intervals of the "sentiments." As this was a tea-party, of course there were no "toasts" proper and no wine-bibbing, and "sentiments" were proposed instead of toasts. The chair was taken after tea by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, who was supported on his right by the warden of the guild, who wore his chain of office. The following clergymen were also on the platform:—Messieurs the Revs. J. H. Curtis, O.S.B., Scully, Ford, and O'Neil. Besides these were the prominent members of the guild and many of its officers. The first sentiment proposed by the chairman was his Holiness the Pope, and which was responded to by the Rev. J. H. Curtis. The other sentiments were his Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Sydney responded to by the Rev. Mr. Ford, the Very Rev. the Archpriest and the venerable Clergy of the Archdiocese, responded to by the Venerable the Archdeacon; Our Father Land, responded to in a humourous and able speech by Rev. Father Scully; and Our Adopted Land, responded to by the Rev. Mr. O'Neil. The Warden of the Guild proposed the Chairman, whose name was received with a grateful welcome. The Venerable Archdeacon returned thanks and expressed his delight at seeing so goodly a company, and that the fruits of his labours in his native land, which he lately visited, were now daily appearing in the colonies. The sentiments and speeches from the platform were agreeably relieved by the excellent singing of Mrs. Bridson, Miss Ryan, Mr. John Howson, and Mr. Banks, who were ably accompanied by Mr. T. V. Bridson. Mrs. Bridson was several times encored, and one of her songs, the "Maid of Cachmere," fairly held the audience spell-bound. She has a fine flexible voice, and sings apparently with the greatest ease. Mr. Banks broke the spell by his rendering of a buffo song, "The beautiful Mrs. Crowe," which excited the people into the most genial ringing laughter, in which the rev. gentlemen joined most undisguisedly. At half-past 10 the band played the National Anthem, and the Hall was soon deserted.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—We understand that the soldiers of the Royal Artillery, and 12th Infantry, ordered for service in New Zealand, are to embark from the Circular Quay, opposite the Commissariat Stores, this afternoon, at four o'clock. The troops will leave the Victoria Barracks, at three o'clock. The City of Sydney is to be alongside the Quay early this morning to receive the cannons, munitions of war, and necessary stores for the voyage.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The band of the 12th Regiment will perform this afternoon, at half-past three p.m. (weather permitting). Conductor, Mr. D. Callen. Programme: Overture, "Nabucco," Verdi; Selection, "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer; Waltz, "Dinorah," Laurent; Selection, "Il Trovatore," Verdi; Quadrille, "Off to Charlestown," D'Albert; Galop, "Maximillian," D'Albert; God save the Queen.

SHOALHAVEN.—A correspondent writes, under date April 7th, while many adventurers have returned disheartened, some few determined spirits perceived, and are now beginning to bring to light, that there is a fair prospect that Shoalhaven will rank amongst some of the good paying diggings of the colony, and much more easy of access. A party of three Chinamen have got five ounces and a nugget of one ounce very near the surface. Another party of young men, residents, have got five ounces in three days. Also a Chinaman brought in yesterday, in beautiful nuggets, which he sold for £5, one nugget six pennyweights, and several one pennyweight, procured without a cradle—simply washed in a dish, got in six days. I hear also, on good authority, that another party have got twenty ounces within a week. These are satisfactory prospects, and prove that there will ultimately be found a good paying gold-field on and about Shoalhaven River. Shoalhaven is emerging from its desolation, the drifted sand-hills being cleared away, the road levelled, the fences put up again, and the wreck cleared away; and very soon we shall have, instead of the appearance of a sandy desert, a green and fertile landscape.

CARCOAR RACES.—The races at this place commenced on the 5th instant, and were pretty well attended. The day was dry, but at times cloudy and very hot. The first race was for the Town Plate of £30, which was won by Mr. T. Chesher's Dozey, beating Mr. J. West's Jonathan Wild. For the Maiden Plate of £50, only two horses started, Mr. T. Lee's Peter 'Possum and Mr. T. West's Mentor. This was a good race, the first heat having been declared a dead heat; but the second heat was won by Peter. The Selling Stakes were won by Mr. Cather's Brown Fireball, beating Mr. T. H. West's Zingaree and Mr. Burton's Vixen. For the Hack Race of £10 seven horses started, and after running three heats, it was won by Mr. M'Guinness' Johnny Raw.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

CHOLERA.—Saturday's *Bathurst Times* says:—We learnt, with much concern, that Dr. Machattie, whilst visiting a patient on the Vale Road, on Thursday last, had been suddenly seized with a violent attack of cholera, which had produced great prostration, and had, for a time, given cause for serious apprehensions. He is now, we are happy to add, convalescent.

THE THEATRES.—Yesterday evening both of the theatres were thrown open, and attended by gay crowds of holiday folks, all of whom seemed heartily to enjoy the last items of the Easter Monday amusements there provided for them. The Prince of Wales Theatre was very densely thronged—pit, boxes, and gallery—by those who came to see the new dramatic spectacle of the Spirit of the Waters and King of the Gnomes—which was highly successful, and elicited much applause and frequent shouts of laughter in its more comic parts. The difficulty, however, of hearing all the dialogue in such a house precludes us from venturing to give anything like an epitome of the plot of the piece, which has been placed upon the stage with great taste—the dresses and scenery being superb. The comic drama of Irish Assurance preceded the Spirit of the Waters, and went off with immense *eclat*. At the Royal Victoria Theatre the two pieces performed were the Mirror of Life, and the burlesque of the Lady of Lyons. In both of these the impersonations were sustained in a spirited manner, and were deservedly applauded by a large audience.—At the Prince of Wales Theatre the Spirit of the Waters is this evening to be repeated, and will most probably be represented nightly for the rest of this week.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES.—This Day.—Provision merchants, potatoe dealers, and others are reminded of Mr. Charles Teakle's sale, on the Grafton Wharf, this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely, of a choice shipment of New Zealand potatoes, just landed, ex Lord Ashley. No reserve.—ADV.

DAMAGED SADDLERY, Oilmen's Stores, Canvas, Port Cooper Cheese, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to invite the attention of buyers to his sales, this day, Tuesday, 10th April, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of damaged whips, spurs, valises, salad oils, woollen girths, canvas assorted Nos., bonnets, Byass' ale, Port Cooper cheese, &c.—ADV.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 9TH.—FIRE BRIGADE.—The quarterly meeting of the Newcastle Volunteer Fire Brigade was held on Saturday evening, at Rouse's Hotel; the foreman (Mr. Howden) in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the secretary handed in a cheque for five pounds, as a donation from Mr. Samuel Wright, whose premises in Watt-street has been recently burnt down. The following letter was then read in reply to a communication from the secretary relative to the recent decision of the Town Council not to defray the expense of pumping, &c., incurred in the suppression of fires:—

Sydney Insurance Company, 5th April.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 29th March, which I should have replied to earlier, but that I wished to bring it before the notice of the United Insurance Companies at a special meeting. However, as I could not obtain a meeting of these bodies, I proceed to reply myself. I am astonished that the Newcastle Town Council should not recognise the fact that it is a municipal duty to protect the lives and property of the citizens from fire. The 73rd or 75th clause of the Act for the establishment of municipalities states this clearly. Mr. Tighe was quite correct when he stated that it was not so much to the interest of the insurance companies as of the citizens that the brigades should be supported; for if it were possible to make them so efficient as to suppress fires at once, on its outbreak, of course no one would pay insurance premium. Besides this, it should be remembered that, perhaps, not one-half of the property in your town is insured, so that those who are prudent enough to insure themselves pay for the protection of their careless fellow-citizens, and not only that, but, according to the doctrine of the Mayor and Council, if one of the uninsured houses is on fire, the prudent ones should still further be taxed by making the insurance offices pay for the expense of suppressing it. The fact is, with regard to Newcastle, you must not be surprised if the rates are very much increased; I know that some offices have positively resolved not to accept another risk in that town. Our own experience of the last twelve months is that we have received, in Newcastle, about £250, and have expended there upwards of £1570. The experience of the Imperial Office there during the same period is that they have received somewhere about £ 00, in premiums, and have expended £7000; and I am informed that the Liverpool and London have expended far more than they have received. If, after such dreadful losses, the Town Council still think we ought to bear the whole cost of the fire brigade, I am surprised indeed at their judgment! Why, the whole of the premiums for twenty years to come will not pay the losses of the last twelve months! It is distinctly the duty of the Corporation to provide funds for the purpose of extinguishing fire, and if losses in that city continue so frequent, they will find that duty wholly cast upon them.

I am, dear Sir, your truly,

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

To P. Macauliffe, Esq., Secretary, Newcastle Fire Brigade.

The SECRETARY said, as illustrative of the necessity of a municipal provision on the subject of the preceding letter, that the owner of a whole block of uninsured property, which had been admittedly saved by the exertions and expenditure at the late fire in Watt-street, had refused to contribute anything towards the expenses incurred on that occasion.

Letters were read from Messrs. Bensusan and Haes, as agents for Vaucher's patent woven hose, the first of which stated that the complaint of the brigade, reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, that the woven hose had burst while in use at the late fire in Watt-street, must have applied to the second quality, which was intended only for garden engines, &c., and not to the first-quality hose, which, it would be perceived from testimonials, had stood the pressure of the most powerful engines, and requested to be furnished with a sample of the hose which had burst. The second letter stated that, on comparison, it was found that the hose which had burst was of second quality, which was never intended for fire engines, and accompanied samples of both qualities, requesting at same time that the brigade would do them "the justice to disabuse the public of the opinion they had formed of the woven hose." On a comparison of the two qualities, the members of the Brigade, were unanimously of opinion that the first quality was a very different and superior article to the second, which the secretary was instructed to inform Messrs. Bensusan and Haes, stating at same time that the Brigade has had as yet no opportunity of testing the former; and furnishing an extract from a letter from Mr. Bown, superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, stating his opinion "that, from long experience in the use of both canvas and leather hose in connexion with fire engines, the former was never calculated to stand the wear and tear of such work, although useful for occasional work."

Payment of the quarterly accounts having been ordered, the chairman mentioned that he and Mr. Bevan were proceeding with their enquiry as to the number of wells available in cases of fire, which enquiry was not as yet complete; but that they felt it proper to report, in the meantime, that they had found the upper part of the city deficient in the necessary supply of water, which it was their duty only to report, as the provision of the supply rested with the public, or rather with the municipality.

This closed the business of the meeting.

INQUESTS ON FIRES BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the last discussion which took place in the Legislative Council on the above-mentioned measure, which now stands for a second reading, on Wednesday next, in the Legislative Assembly, the honorable member who introduced the bill (Mr. Holden), observed, with reference to the proposal to omit the clause requiring a payment of *five guineas* to the Coroner *before* any inquest should be held, that "It was evident the effect of this measure would be to cause some increased expense to the public expenditure. It struck him, however, that the clause proposed to be omitted would be objected to in the other House. He *quite agreed* that the bill *would be more perfect* WITHOUT IT."

Now, this remark of the honorable member, with respect to the *increased* expense to be caused by the proposed bill, if left unexamined and unexplained, may not improbably impede, if not imperil the ultimate success of the measure in its progress through the Legislative Assembly. It will certainly therefore *not* be a waste of time to ascertain precisely what the prediction of increased expenditure to be entailed on the public funds by the future operation of this bill amounts to.

In the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of Thurday, the 28th of February last, appears the report of a speech made by the Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, containing many particulars of conflagrations which have occurred both in Sydney and in London. In the speech referred to, Mr. Bown stated that—"On looking over his books he found that since his arrival here, about ten years ago, there had been 1218 calls; 1003 of these were only chimneys on fire, 76 bed-curtains ignited, 150 partly destructive of property, and 18 entirely so"—in other words, the only really serious fires, that is to say, those totally or partially destructive of property, and therefore at all likely to require investigation, amounted to 150 + 18 = 168 in ten years; being an average of somewhat less than SEVENTEEN really dangerous and alarming fires per annum in Sydney during that period. But supposing that in consequence of the buildings now in progress an increase to take place in the actual number of houses, and that thereby this average should, during the next ten years, increase from seventeen to twenty destructive fires per annum; and supposing, moreover, that this bill, having become law, the coroner should think fit or be required to hold an inquest on *every one* of these twenty annual fires (as he undoubtedly *ought* to do, excepting only such cases in which the cause of the fire is notorious and indisputable). What would be the increased public expenditure occasioned thereby?

Why, if the coroner is paid at the same rate for holding inquests on fires as he is for holding other inquests—that is to say, £1 for each such official enquiry—the *increased* expense to which the public funds will be subjected will amount to the sum of £20 per annum.

Such then, it would seem, is the sole objection it is possible to urge in opposition to the salutary measure above referred to, which is now on the eve of obtaining, as it is to be anticipated, the sanction of the Legislative Assembly—and does the probability of the annual expenditure *at the utmost* of £20 per annum of the public money deserve a moment's consideration, when counterpoised by the incalculable prospective benefit of diminishing in this colony the destruction of house, of home, and perhaps of life itself, by fire?

I am, Sir, yours,

SAFETY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—So much has been said about the diggings on the Snowy River, and the risk that many will no doubt run who may try to winter there, that I should not trouble you on the subject were it not that I may (if you will kindly permit me through the medium of your columns) be able to give a few hints to those who may try to winter at Kiandra, in defiance of all the warnings you have given them to the contrary. So much, of course, will depend upon the season as to how the far the diggers will suffer, that we may hear of few cases of hardship this year, but still it will be wise in all who intend to remain to take every precaution in their power, and not be lulled into insecurity by the first part of the season being fine. Let them bear in mind that the most severe storms that visit those regions are in July, August, and September; they have little to fear until July.

The advice I would offer to those who are strangers to the Snowy Plains, is to be very cautious in selecting a situation to build upon, and, if possible, select a spot on the plain on some rising ground. Above all, avoid getting into what may look like shelter, that is to say, under the lee of some hill, in a hollow, or in any place backed up by thick scrub, as any one who has seen the place in winter must have observed that, in such situations, the snow is drifted to the depth of twenty or thirty feet in any ordinary season, whereas, on the rising ground in the open plain, although it may fall to the depth of six or eight feet, it seldom remains that depth for a fortnight at a time, the masses of snow drifted into the hollows and sheltered parts of the country, being more protected from the heat of the sun, does not melt so quickly, and consequently the poor unfortunate digger who may be buried under such a drift has little chance of escape. Instances have occurred of people being snowed up in such sheltered situations as I now describe; and the best advice I can offer to all, *is to leave in July, and certainly not return before the end of September.*

I am, Sir, yours,

AN OLD HAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to "Old Traveller's" letter respecting the route via Clyde or Twofold Bay to Snowy River diggings—I have taken the distance 240 miles from Wells' Gazetteer, the difference between nautical and geographical miles would account for "Old Traveller's" supposed error on my part. However, suppose Wells to be wrong, this would not affect the actual difference of distance between Sydney and the Clyde, and Sydney and Twofold Bay, some seventy miles.

As to the impossibility of a road across the range to the Murrumbidgee, a bridle track has been open for years, and residents at Braidwood have lately brought their gold down by it. Twenty years ago I drove a spring cart at twelve o'clock at night to Balalaba; a person can drive a gig to the foot of the mountain at Crawarry, and now that the great mountain range of the sea coast has been mastered and made a coach road to Braidwood the one single difficulty of the bridle pass, an inexpensive one, only stands in the way of connecting Cooma with Braidwood. I have no desire to crush Eden, but for years have advocated a good road across the mountain range to Maneroo, as a matter of great advantage to "Old Traveller's" friends, the squatters. Nor am I in any way connected with the Clyde Steam Company, or any other steam company in the colony.

Apologising for occupying your space, the question being of importance to our mercantile interest,

I am, Sir, &c.,

RICHARD SADLEIR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reading "The Daughter of the Night," of the present time, by S. W. Fullom, I find, at page 208, the following:—"One crime is the parent of another, as surely as lightning follows the thunder-clap." Would you kindly inform one of your readers if the author has rightly described this phenomenon. I have always been led to believe that the reverse was the case—thunder following lightning, and this idea has been confirmed by referring to Webster's Dictionary, which describes thunder "as the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the air."

Our family circle has been more than once agitated by discussing this question, and we have resolved to refer the point to you for decision.

Yours obediently,

P. P.

7th April.

PRODUCE AND STOCK CIRCULAR.

FLOUR.—We have no alteration to notice in this article. Sales during the week have been very light. We quote fine flour £20 to £21 10s; Haxall barrel, at 46s per barrel.

WHEAT.—We quote prime colonial, 8s 3d to 8s 6d per bushel. Adelaide, 8s 9d to 9s.

BRAN AND POLLARD.—We have sold several parcels of the former during the week, at 12d to 13d per bushel; the latter we quote at 1s per bushel.

MAIZE.—No change worthy of note. We quote prime 2s 4d to 2s 6d per bushel, at which rates we have sold a large quantity.

BARLEY.—Prime English, for malting, is worth 3s 10d per bushel. Sales of Cape, inferior and weevil eaten, have been made during the week at 1s 4d per bushel.

OATS.—Prime samples are worth 3s to 3s 3d per barrel. We have no sales to report.

LUCERNE HAY.—Market fully supplied. We have sold a large quantity at 55s per ton, for prime.

OATEN HAY.—Prime may be quoted at £6 to £6 10s, at which sales have been made. Coarse and inferior is worth £3 to £4. We sold a considerable quantity of the latter at £3 15s to £4 per ton.

POTATOES have experienced no further change. We quote prime at £9 per ton.

BACON is worth 8½d to 10d per lb.

CHEESE.—Colonial is worth 6d to 9d per lb.

TIMBER.—Assorted cargoes of prime colonial hardwood are worth 14s to 15s per 100 feet. We have had no sales during the week.

CEDAR.—In log, we quote prime quality 14s per 100 feet.

COALS.—Morpeth are worth 18s to 18s 6d per ton.

WOOL.—We quote superior clips 1s 9d to 2s per lb. Season nearly over.

SHEEPSKINS.—Firm and in demand; superior full fleeces, 6d to 9½d per lb.

TALLOW.—We quote beef, £39 to £46, mutton, £47 to £53; station, £40 to £50.

HORSES.—Heavy draught are worth from £35 to £45; good useful light draught and hacks, £20 to £30.

FAT CATTLE.—Prime are worth £5 to £6. Market well supplied.

FAT SHEEP.—Scarce. We quote first quality wethers 15s to 16s 6d per head.

FAT CALVES AND PIGS.—No improvement in the former: we have sold during the week a large number at from 12s 6d to 35s each. The latter are in demand, and can be quoted at 6d to 7d per lb.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

Market-street, Sydney, April 7th.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT.—We find the following statement in Saturday's *Goulburn Herald*, from the Lachlan correspondent of that journal:—"A little time since a Mr. Davidson and party, on their way from King's Plains to the Snowy River diggings, called at a station, about sixteen or twenty miles on the Cowra side of Marengo, in order to get a drink of water, which they were refused. As soon as the party learned that they were not to get the water, one of them, more courageous than the rest, said 'he would have it, let the consequence be what it would,' and with that, this enterprising gold-digger, bucket in hand, proceeded towards the well, followed by the inhospitable proprietor, who cautioned the digger with all the eloquence he was possessed of, not to take one drop of water out of the well. But this was of no avail; the digger took the bucket of water, and, as I am informed, he told the proprietor that if he obstructed him he would pitch him down the well. In passing, I shall just notice that Mr. Davidson offered to pay for a bucket or two of water, which was refused. I am told that this is not the first or second time that this miserable-hearted creature has refused travellers a drink of water. Some three or four weeks previous to the above occurrence, the inhospitable individual above alluded to, refused a woman and three children as much water as would make a pot of tea, and, as in Davidson's case, was offered payment, and refused it."

LOST IN THE BUSH.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Aaron Anson, of the Little River, left home with his gun, for the purpose of shooting pheasants. As he did not return at night, his friends naturally became anxious about his safety, and on the following morning a party set out in seach for him, and succeeded in finding him late that night at the back of the Bald Ranges. He had lost his way, and had been without food or drink for a day and a half. He had no matches with him, and therefore could not make a fire; his legs and thighs were bitten with leeches, and he was all over blood. When found he was in a very exhausted state.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

YASS LOCK-UP.—The alterations which we have so long advocated in reference to the Yass lock-up have at length been entered upon in earnest. Mr. John O'Neill Brennan, sheriff of the county, visited Yass on Tuesday last, and gave instructions for the immediate commencement of the work. He inspected the cells of the lock-up, and expressed his sympathy for the unfortunate inmates of such a prison, and, after visiting the site for the new gaol in Rossi-street, and giving the necessary instructions to Mr. Downey respecting the improvements in the lock-up, the Sheriff left Yass about ten o'clock a.m., and half an hour afterwards his orders were in the course of execution under the superintendence of Mr. Downey. Improvements have since rapidly advanced. Two large ventilators two feet square have been opened in the centre of the ceiling in the main passage, and the doors of the cells are being furnished with iron gratings eight inches by four, and the street door is also supplied with a similar grating of large proportions; while the ventilating aperture in the stone wall of each cell has been considerably enlarged, so that streams of fresh air will be constantly wafted through the prison, refreshing the unfortunate inmates, and at the same time dissipating those noxious vapours so often and so justly complained of. The lock-up is also to be surrounded by a seven-feet paling fence.—*Yass Courier.*

BRIDGE AT COOLAC.—A new bridge is now in course of erection over this violent creek. It is about 120 feet in length, and it is expected that the works will be finished and the bridge open for traffic by the middle of May.

CONVICT LABOUR.—At the conclusion of the business of the Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. Davidson intimated that it was his intention to add hard labour to all sentences which he should in future be obliged to pass on able-bodied men. He was glad that by a recent Act of Council magistrates were empowered to sentence prisoners to work on the streets of the town, for he thought that out-door labour would be more conducive to the health of the prisoners, while at the same time society would reap the benefit of their labour.—*Yass Courier.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487784

NOTICE.—Amongst the goods just re-marked for the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, the undermentioned are worthy the immediate attention of buyers, viz.—
A lot of Norwich flounced robes, at 7s. 11d., worth 21s.
Ditto ditto new cheni lustres, 12s. 6d., worth 24s.
Ditto ditto granite stripes, 7s. 9d., worth 15s.
A miscellaneous lot of the best prints, 3s. 11d. the full dress
Autumn ribbons, a large lot, 9½d. and 1s. per yard, very cheap
Parasols, a choice lot, rich goods, at half price
Silks, a superb lot of robes, £2 10s. to £5 10s., the cheapest goods ever seen in the colonies
☛ Further particulars of other lots as they are being brought forward.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

COUNTRY BUYERS IN SYDNEY are reminded to make their purchases of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, at the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, where they can purchase at considerably less than the usual WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☛ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

BEST LONDON WATCHES.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL beg to inform country gentlemen and others requiring superior Time-keepers, that they have now on hand a fine selection of gold and silver Watches, made to their order by an eminent London manufacturer, and which can be confidently recommended.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney, and 23, Collins-street, Melbourne.

DEPRESSED STATE of TRADE.—Serious Results.—Compelled to keep pace with the times.—SUPERIOR PATENT LEVERS.
Bushmen's silver hunting watches, capped and jewelled, strong cases, good makers, and all new improvements, £3 10s.
Open-faced silver watches, jewelled, £2 10s.
Hunting gold watches, capped and jewelled, £6 10s.
Ladies small gold watches, jewelled, £4 4s.
3000 watches always on show.
A written warranty given with each watch, certifying correct performance for 2 years.
This is strictly adhered to and no quibbling.

Fine gold armlets, 30s.	Plated cruet frames, 18s.
Ditto ditto chains, 30s.	Liquor ditto, 35s.
Ditto ditto alberts, 27s. 6d.	Candlesticks, 18s.
Ditto ditto carrings, 10s. 6d.	Snuffers and tray, 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto studs, 10s. 6d.	Salvers and waiters, 15s.
Ladies' gold keepers, 10s.	Egg frames, 30s.
Ditto rings with stones, 15s.	Dessert knives, in cases, 60s.
Ditto pencil cases, 7s. 6d.	E. P. table spoons and forks, 21s. per dozen.
Gold lockets for hair, 15s.	
Fine gold brooches, 12s 6d.	Ditto ditto dessert ditto, 16s.
Gents colonial rings, 21s.	Ditto ditto teas ditto, 10s.
Silver coral and bells, 20s.	Plated branches, 3 lights, 60s. per pair.
Silver drinking cups, 40s.	
Butter coolers, 2.s each.	

Colonial-made likeness brooches and lockets, to revolve, for two or four miniatures, from 30s to £10.
Every article sold as genuine warranted as such.
The Stock is exceedingly large, and the Proprietor wishes to reduce it; and in order to turn money in rapidly has induced him to quote such prices as defy competition, and encourage buyers.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
(Nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales,)
360. George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In directing attention to the above circumstance, O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., beg leave to tender their most sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the large patronage hitherto bestowed on them. They have now much pleasure in announcing that they have taken those large and most central Premises, 357, George street, four doors from King-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, auctioneers.
O'Donnell, Hitchins, and Co. have determined (pending the completion of the alterations) to hold a General Sale, commencing on MONDAY, 2nd April. They are induced to do so with a view to effect such a reduction in their present stock as will prevent the trouble and inconvenience of removing it, and also to make room for their new importations.
P.S.—In addition to the reduction in the prices, 2½ per cent. will be allowed for cash, on all purchases exceeding £5 during the sale.
O'Donnell, Hitchens, and Co. beg leave to announce the opening of their new premises, 357, George-street, about the end of April.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg the particular attention of buyers, either wholesale or retail, to their late importations, viz.,
By last mail,
Their usual monthly assortment of the newest trimmings for dresses, mantles, &c.
Quilled and ruched ribbons
Braids, fancy and chenilled
Gimps, fringes, and fancy buttons
Most elegant drops, and chenille velvet ribbons, in the richest and most fashionable colours.
Also, per mail packet,
Eugene and Josephine gloves, a splendid assortment
Gents' best kid gloves, shipped in Marseilles.
Also, per last mail,
French flowers, the richest ever imported in Australia
Wreaths and head-dresses
Bouquets of rich exotic flowers
Feathers dipped in gold and silver
Plumes, all sizes and styles
By late ship, from China,
A large and splendid assortment of the richest Canton and Pekin shawls ever seen in the colonies.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to notify to their numerous friends, and the public in general that, per late arrivals, they have received a large addition to their Furnishing department, viz.
Brussel tapistry and velvet pile carpet
Union and all wool Kidder
Victoria carpets and patent felt, with borders, in all sizes, ready made
Velvet Axminster and Mosaic rugs, in all sizes, a large lot
Door slips, coloured and fancy skins
Angola, hemp, coir, and various other door mats
Linen crumb cloths, all sizes new patterns
China matting, white and coloured, in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4
Oil cloths, in large variety
Floor cloths, new patterns
Rich velvet and tapestry table covers
Swiss and French muslin curtains
Embroidered and applique lace ditto
Cornice fringes
Bell ropes
Curtain holders.
Carpets made and laid on the shortest notice.

LONDON CARPET and FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSE, 355, George-street, Sydney.
70 cases of floorcloths
87 bales of carpets, rugs, &c.
PARKER and BATES have just opened, ex Ætos, North Wind, and Daphne, the largest, cheapest, and best stock of carpets, floorcloths, &c., ever landed in this colony, which they are selling at prices that defy competition.
Magnificent tapestry carpets, from 2s. 11½d per yard
Hearth rugs, to match, from 7s. 9d. to 25s.
Just received, 12 bales of the Royal Victoria felt carpet
4 bales of door mats, &c.
Carpets made up and laid down for 3d. per yard; distance no object. Upholstery work of every description executed on the premises.
355 George-street, next Purkis and Lambert's.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

SPECIAL and IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Public attention is specially directed to a shipment of really fine CONGOU TEA, just received by James Macgregor, and declared by competent judges to be the finest ever brought into New South Wales.
Though shipped to this port, it was originally selected for the English market; therefore, consumers are assured that one trial will prove the superiority of this tea to any previously introduced into the city of Sydney.
JAMES MACGREGOR, Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, 204, Pitt-street (opposite the Theatre), Sydney.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES, &c.—The undersigned, who is sole agent for Australia, has an assorted stock of the above celebrated fire and thief proof safes, cash boxes, locks, &c. For prices, drawings, &c., apply to W. H. ELDRED, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE,—
1400 Wethers, more or less, 3½ years old
1100 ditto, ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
3500 ditto, ditto ditto, 3½ to 7½ ditto.
The greater part of the wethers, and a large number of ewes, are fit for the butcher. The whole are in good condition, and have never been diseased. No objection to deliver them at Queanbeyan or Goulburn. Application to be made to the undersigned, at Coolamatong, Maneroo.
ARTHUR BLOMFIELD.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—LOWER TABRATONG, on the Bogan River. Apply to Mr. CHARLES COWPER, junior, Goulburn.

UNOCCUPIED BLOCKS of Country in Queensland, for SALE. REA and CO., stock and station agents, 21, Hunter-street.

MAIDEN EWES.—For SALE, 1059 well bred, within 50 miles of Sydney. R. FORBES, Pitt street.

TO THE FLOCK MASTERS of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. — Pure Merino Rams.—GEORGE COGHILL has received instructions from the importer, C. A. T. Mater, Esq., to SELL by private contract:—
20 pure Merino Rams, direct from Hamburg.
The above were selected from the celebrated flocks of the Baron Rudolph von Luttwitz, sen., of Simmenau, in Silesia, who at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, obtained the first prize gold medal for the best fleeces of wool, both for weight and quality.
These sheep have been selected with the view of opening up a continuous demand in the Australasian colonies for the best merino blood that the continent of Europe can produce. These sheep for size of carcase, weight, and quality of wool, cannot be surpassed.
The gold medal awarded, together with certificates of breeding, and samples of wool, can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE COGHILL.

GLENLYON STATIONS, DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock:—
14,000 sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased
400 head of cattle.
The improvements are first class. Full particulars may be had on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE, Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, about 2000 EWES, to lamb next spring, ages one to six years, deliverable near Gayndah, in the Wide Bay district. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE. STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1000 head of store cattle on the Castlereagh River, from the famous herds of A. Brown, Esq., who it is well known has bred from imported bulls for the last ten years, which accounts for the perfection to which these cattle have arrived.
THOMAS DAWSON, 421, George-street.

THE BAN BAN STATIONS, BURNETT DISTRICT.—The undersigned are prepared to treat privately for the SALE of this first-class pastoral property, ON LIBERAL TERMS.
MORT and CO., Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO TANNERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned.—Tasmanian Mimosa Bark. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

LISMORE STATION AND STOCK. — Messrs RAYMOND and CO., have received instruction to offer for SALE, by private contract, the well-known station of LISMORE, in the Clarence River District, having a frontage to the Richmond River of about 80 miles, and near the township of Casino. With the station will be sold 5000 head (more or less) cattle, very superior class, and can be recommended both for fattening and breeding qualities. The improvements are very substantial, a good house, &c., with all the necessary out-buildings for the management of the station.
There is also a quantity of purchased land, which can be arranged for separately. For further particulars, apply at Treasury Buildings, George-street.

STORE CATTLE.—FOR SALE—
600 Bullocks
400 Cows
Deliverable on the Richmond in all this month.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

MESSRS. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to sell by private contract the celebrated fattening stations, known as Nooneby and Girrowilly, in the Liverpool Plain district, together with the undermentioned sheep:—
6000 breeding ewes, of ages
2200 wethers, three years old (fat)
1500 old ewes (nearly all fat)
1800 hoggets, male
1800 ditto, female
1600 wethers, two years old
5000 weaners
300 rams
20 200 all, more or less, and
4000 head of cattle, and 20 horses
These stations are so well known, that it is only necessary to remark that they command the markets at Mudgee, Maitland, Bathurst, and Sydney, for fat stock.
The wool is the noted GX in diamond brand. The cattle are a mixed herd, from which 3000 head have been culled within the last three years, and sent as store stock to Victoria.
For further particulars apply at Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 3400 WETHERS, from two to five years old, 4300 EWES, from three to six years old; delivered at Blairmore, New England district. For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

UNSTOCKED RUNS on the DARLING DOWNS.—Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE by private contract, the following runs:—"Urie," "Talah," and "Bridgewood," situated in the district of Darling Downs, and adjoining the well known salt bush and fattening runs of Messrs. Ferrett and Lang, known as "Wallum and Chinchilla." These runs offer unusual advantages to parties looking out for new runs, as they are in a well known first-class fattening and settled district, and have a frontage to a never failing creek of water of 30 miles.
For further particulars apply at the office, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

SPLENDID SHEEP PROPERTY, NEW ENGLAND, worth the particular attention of small capitalists.
Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE, a first-class SHEEP STATION in the northern district of New England, with about 9000 well-bred sheep (of which 4600 are breeding ewes), 200 head of cattle (a dairy herd), and 25 head of horses, of which 12 are selected hacks. Station is capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in all seasons, and 300 cattle.
The improvements are more extensive and complete than on most stations, no expense necessary to the thorough working of the station having been spared. They include every convenience for a homestead for a private family. Mail twice a-week to and from Sydney and Queensland.
Further particulars and tracings can be obtained at their office, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

DISTRICT OF MARANOA.—WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM RUNS, together with 10,120 SHEEP, more or less, warranted sound.—Mr. BREWSTER has been instructed to offer for sale, by private contract, those well known runs, WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM, situated in the above favoured district, having a frontage to both sides of the MURILLA CREEK, by which, and its tributaries, they are abundantly and conveniently watered, and adjoining the well known stations of Messrs. J. and A. BELL and THOMAS HALL, Esqs. The country consists of open box ridges, interspersed with myall and salt bush, sound and healthy in the wettest seasons.
The improvements are good, substantial, and useful.
With these runs will be sold the following first-class sheep, viz.:—
4520 breeding ewes, of ages
1480 ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth
1500 wethers, 4 tooth
1000 ditto, 2 tooth
1500 mixed weaners
120 rams.
10,120 more or less, warranted sound.
The attention of parties on the look out for a first-class PASTORAL PROPERTY is particularly directed to the above STATIONS AND STOCK, the runs being among some of the earliest selections in the district, were secured by an old and experienced bushman on account of their richness of pasture, abundance of water, and large grazing capabilities.
Mr BREWSTER earnestly invites purchasers to visit the property and judge for themselves, being fully satisfied that the above description of both stock and station will be borne out on inspection.
For further particulars, apply at the Rooms, Squatter's Exchange, George-street, Sydney.

COMET and M'KENZIE RIVERS (QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, six splendid Blocks of open Salt Bush country—abundantly watered—situated at the junction of the above rivers. For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

FOR SALE, STORE CATTLE, STORE SHEEP—
800 bullocks on the Richmond
1000 ditto at Barrata
3000 equal sexes on the Gwyder
1000 ditto ditto on the M'Intyre
500 ditto ditto on the Murrurundi
1000 heifers on the Barwin
500 ditto on the Clarence.
Also,
2000 wethers, 3 to 4, at Molong
5400 mixed sheep on New England
2000 ewes at Stroud.
And several smaller lots of both sheep and cattle, particulars of which can be had at the rooms.
JOHN BREWSTER, Stock and Station Agent.
Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Pony, Phaeton, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pony, phaeton, and harness—a good and neat turnout. The pony is young; phaeton and harness have had little wear.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. William Hart to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
"Peggy."—Iron grey mare, 7 years; any trial in a dray
"Peatrice."—Bay gelding, 4 years, good in saddle, single, or double harness
"Jessy."—Chesnut filly, 4 years old; saddle and trace harness.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

SHOEING and VETERINARY FORGE, No. 235, Castlereagh-street. — Mr. C. MARTYN has considerably extended his premises, having added to his establishment a shoeing and veterinary forge, under the able management of Mr. John Pottie, whose diplomas are open for inspection. Horses and all kinds of animals can be received for treatment.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Pony, phaeton, and harness
Several first-class gig or carriage horses
A handsome bay saddle horse, accustomed to town
With the usual number of other useful horses
2 gigs
Dogcarts, drays, harness, &c.

A Handsome Brown Carriage or Gig Horse.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome brown gelding 6 years old, stands 15 hands 2 inches; a perfect harness horse
Pedigree—By Velocipede, dam by Old St. John, grandam Young Cornerton, great grandam Model.

Neat Turnout.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome chesnut pony, silver mane and tail; perfectly docile and well broken
A very light pony phaeton, excellent order; and
A set of silver-mounted harness.

Pure Short-horn Bulls. Shortly expected per Lloyds.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Isaac Gorrick, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on an early day after arrival,
Two very superior Durham bulls, viz.,
"LORD ALTHORPE 2nd,"
"THE PIRATE."
"LORD ALTHORPE 2nd" (16,379), red and white, calved 18th June, 1857, bred by Mr. T. R. B. Cartwright, Aynhoe,
Got by Second Duke of Cambridge, 12,743
dam Lady Spencer 2nd, by Usurer, 9763
g d Lady Spencer, by Shamrock, 7488
g g d No. 55 Chilton Sale, by Monarch, 2394
g g g d No. 4, or Lady Chilton, by Jupiter, 342
g g g g d Raspberry, by Trunnell, 659
g g g g g d Strawberry, by Favourite, 252
g g g g g g d Lily, by Favourite, 252
g g g g g g g d Miss Lax, by Dalton Duke, 188
g g g g g g g g d Lady Maynard, by Alcock's (Ralph) bull, 19
g g g g g g g g g d, by Jacob Smith's bull, 608
g g g g g g g g g g d, by Jolly's bull, 337.
Second Duke of Cambridge was sold at Mr. Bolden's sale, when a calf, at 100 guineas, and again at Mr. Sainsbury's sale, at two year old, for 230 guineas; his own brother, Duke of Cambridge, was sold at Sir Charles Knightley's sale for 330 guineas. Their sire, Grand Duke (10,284), was sold by Mr Bolden, in 1853, for 1000 guineas.
"Usurer" was sold at the Wiseton Sale in 1848 for 09 guineas, the highest price that had been given for a long time, and things were then very low.
"Lord Althorpe 2nd," traces quickly back to Mason's Sale at Chilton, to a heifer bought by Lord Althorpe there in 1829, and by the famous bull Monarch.
"THE PIRATE," 17,110, a roan, calved 20th January, 1857, bred by Mr. J. W. Brown, Uffcott, Swindon.
Got by the Pope, 15,394
dam Graceful 3rd, by Rufus, 15,215
g d Graceful 2nd, by Bourton Hew, 9983
g g d Graceful 1st, by Killerby, 7124
g g g d by Beggarman, 3118
g g g g d by Sampson, 5081
g g g g g d by Remus, 6381
g g g g g g d by Premier, 2449.
The "Pirate" was from the same herd as the gold medal heifer at the Smithfield Show in 1858, winning such as the best cow or heifer of any breed.
These bulls were selected by Mr. H. Stafford, the great auctioneer for short-horns.
They are also considered by other competent judges to be the two best bulls shipped out of England for years.
See Coate's Herd Book vol. 13, pages 149 and 277.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S (Tuesday's) Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock,
2 horses from the Clarence, adapted for phaeton use, and well broken
1 handsome brown cob, broken to harness, from Kiama
1 bay horse, ditto ditto ditto
6 other country horses, light hacks
30 horses of the usual variety.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
The celebrated race horses "Camden," "Phœbe," "Wild Rake," &c.

Important to Racing Men and Studmasters.
Celebrated Horses
Camden
Phœbe
Wildrake.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from George Duppa, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
The celebrated race horses—
"Camden," bay horse, bred by Messrs. Macarthur, Camden Park, got by imported Calendar out of the celebrated Cassandra.
"Phœbe," chestnut mare, by Sir Hercules, out of Woodstock by Theorem.
"Wildrake," bay horse, by Sir Hercules out of Woodstock.
☛ The performances of these celebrated horses are so well known as not to require repetition in an advertisement. Camden's recent performances in Victoria stamp him as unquestionably the best weight-carrier, at all distances, on the turf; his blood is decidedly the most fashionable we have, and there is no question that in the stud he would become the premier sire of New South Wales. Phœbe and Wildrake are both by Sir Hercules, and winners in Victoria and New Zealand. For the stud or turf they are equally valuable.

Mares and Colts.

In the Cattle Market Yards, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock,
5 handled colts
20 mares and fillies.
All well-bred upstanding horses, from a known stud.

Choice Broken-in Horses, bred near Singleton.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. P. Ryan, Merton, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
26 particularly fine young horses, 20 of which are thoroughly broken to saddle, and nearly all to harness. Amongst them are some very fine gig and carriage horses, and a few choice roadsters.
☛ Will be on view at the Bazaar on Tuesday.

Handsome Grey Hack.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. Cairns, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome grey gelding, six years old, and about fifteen hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and side-saddle; has been frequently ridden by a lady, and is sold only on account of the owner's departure for England per Emeu.
Will be on view at the Bazaar on Tuesday afternoon.

TUESDAY, 10th April.

Lea and Perrin's Worcester Sauce
Damaged. On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Josepha, Louisa, Captain Mayson, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their new Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Slightly damaged by sea water.
SAJ over S in diamond.
23 cases, each 4½ pints, Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 10th April.

To Drapers, Toy Dealers, Chinaware Dealers, and others.
750 Packages China Goods, ex Castillian.
Toys, Cement, and Paper
Fireworks
Elegant China Ware
Superb Caina Silk Diggers' Scarfs.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases, each 100, superb silk scarlet net sashes
250 boxes cement toys, well assorted
260 ditto Chinese fireworks, assorted
250 ditto paper toys, assorted
ELEGANT CHINAWARE.
Painted water monkeys
Ditto vases and tea pots
Long fancy painted vases
Coffee pots, teapots, plates
Mandarin teapots, fancy jars, in sets
Sets fancy painted mugs
Fancy painted bowls.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 10th April.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, and others.
Damaged
Violet Powder, Rowland's Genuine Macassar Oil
Ede's Diamond Cement, Brown Windsor Soap
Shaving, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes.
Ex Queen of England, Captain Mowatt, from London.
Slightly Damaged by Sea-water.
For the benefit of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
S J over P in diamond,
§ 160.—1 case
Violet millefleur powder.
§ 165.—1 case
14 dozen Rowland's genuine macassar oil
Ede's diamond cement
Brushware, &c.
P S over M in diamond,
No. 7.—1 case—1 cwt. 2 quarters Brown's windsor soap
No. 13.—1 case shaving, cloth, tooth, brushes.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, April 10th.

All the Book Debts in the undermentioned Insolvent Estates.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the undermentioned estates, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 10th day of April, at 11 o'clock,
All the book debts in the undermentioned insolvent estates.
Benjamin Goddard
Frederick Reyling
Edward James
Charles Crighton
Thomas Dawson
Humphrey Jones.
The total amount of the above debts are over £1000.
Terms, cash.

In the insolvent estate of Frederick Reyling, tailor.
Nine valuable Allotments of Land, close to the Petersham Railway Station, with frontages to Long Cove Creek.

G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction at his Rooms, Hunter-street, three doors from George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Nine valuable allotments of land, in the above rapidly rising locality.
Six allotments have each 40 feet frontage to Long Cove Creek and Toothill-street, by depths of 200 feet
Three allotments, being 1, 2, and 3 on plan, have frontages to the Canterbury Road, to Toothill-street, and reserved lane, the frontages being from 50 to 80 feet, by depths of about 300 feet.
Parties on the look out for first-class land, either for building or gardening purposes, would do well to inspect the above prior to sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms, and further particulars.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Horses, &c., THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
26 good horses, just arrived from the country, in good condition and well broke in to saddle and harness
One handsome boy's pony, very quiet, no vice
Horses and carts, dogcarts, spring-carts, harness, &c.

Fat Lambs.
THIS DAY.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Wharf, foot of King-street, at 10 o'clock,
150 lambs.
A first-class lot.
Terms, cash.

Furze's Stout.
To Publicans and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bengal.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April,
PB, 15 hogsheads Furze's stout.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
In great variety.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1860.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to offer for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April,
A large assortment of new goods, viz.,
Ditto bottled fruits
Hill and Ledger's red herrings
Norton's ditto ditto
Dunn's ditto ditto
Feast's sauces, assorted
Ditto mushroom ketchup
Whybrow's mustard
Colman's mustard, 1lb. and ½lb. ditto
Coward's ditto, in ditto ditto
Colman's light and dark blue
Ditto starch
Albert's sardines
Morton's 1lb. and 2lb. salmon
Hunt's ditto, in 1, 2, and 4lb. tins
Ditto labrador, in casks
Indian confectionary
Bath bricks
Tapioca oatmeal
Batty's jar salt
Robinson's patent barley and groats
China sugar, light counter
Ditto ditto, brown ration
Ditto ditto, white crystal
Preserved ginger and chow chow
Genuine soy
Bermuda and S. S. I. arrowroot
Muscatel and valencia raisins
Patras currants, in barrels and pipes
Kent hops, 1858,
And a variety of other goods.
Terms at sale.

No. 80, Forbes-street.
Household Furniture and Effects.

THIS DAY, 10th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the occupier of the house, No. 80, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, near Woolloomooloo-street, next door to Teemore Terrace, to sell by auction, on the premises, on above day, at 11,
Rosewood pianoforte
Drawing-room suites
Dining-room ditto
Rosewood tables
Bed-room furniture (various)
Kitchen utensils
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Timber.
Seasoned Cedar, Soap and Candle Boxes, Door Sashes, Mouldings and Skirting, &c.
At the Yard of Messrs. W. Fairfax and Son, Bathurst-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Timber Yard of Messrs. W. Fairfax and Son, Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A general assortment of well-seasoned timber of the most useful sizes.
Terms at sale.

To Soap Boilers, Candle Manufacturers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
135 barrels amber resin
8 tons Tennent's soda ash 53 o.p.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Emigrants' Fittings
Water Casks
Two Ships' Gigs.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Moore's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2,
Ex Benjamin Howard,
A quantity of ships' fittings
Water casks
2 ships' gigs, 25 feet long, copper fastened, &c.
Terms, cash.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Lambert and Co.
Handsome Plated, China, and Glass Ware
Elegant Barouche, Dogcart
Silver-mounted Harness, Saddles
Superior Milch Cow, Poultry, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Captain Pike (who is about to leave the colony) to sell by auction, at that gentleman's residence, Winslowe House, Darling Point, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
All the very superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Suite of elegant rosewood drawing-room furniture, covered in crimson silk damask, with loose chintz covers
Elegant rosewood oval centre table
Ditto ditto work-table, escritoire
Ditto ditto card tables
Ditto ditto whatnots, music stand, music-stool
Ditto buhl cabinet
Brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte, by Lambert and Co., 6¾ octaves, &c., in elegant and fashionable rosewood case
Large chimney glass, in modern and elegant gilt frame
Alabaster, marble, and other clocks, ornaments
Handsome velvet pile and tapestry carpets and rugs
Gilt window cornices, with damask and muslin hangings
Steel fenders and fire irons
Large mahogany telescope dining table, with stand for leaves
Mahogany dining room chairs, and spring and hair-stuffed sofas and easy chairs, covered in morocco
Handsome carved back and ornamented pedestal sideboard, bookcase
Chiffoniers, fitted with cupboards, drawers, &c.
Handsome china, plated and glassware
Elegant porcelain vase moderateur lamps
Hall table, fitted with hat and umbrella stand
Hall tables, with flaps and drawers
Superior japanned iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, and hangings
Elegant wardrobes, completely fitted
Large chests drawers, cane-seated chairs
Marble, slab, and other washstands, and furniture, towel horses, dressing tables, toilet glasses, &c.
Superior kitchen furniture and utensils
Elegant barouche and dog cart, in first-rate condition, built by Arthur
Silver-mounted carriage and dog-cart harness
Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles
Superior milch cow and calf
Dorking and other poultry
With various other effects, as will appear in catalogues, in course of preparation.
☛ On view the day preceding the sale by cards only, to be had on application to the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

THE YACHT SYLVIE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 11th April,
That well-known and favourite YACHT SYLVIE, about 5 tons, as she now lies in the harbour of Port Jackson, at foot of Dickson-street.
This yacht is well and favourably known to those interested in aquatics, having won six out of the seven races that she has contested; is built of cedar, diagonal planked, and draws six feet. She is provided with mainsail, topsails, jib, foresails, squaresail, raffee ringtail, with racing suit complete; running gear and iron rigging, kedge, &c., &c.
☛ Parties anxious to secure a really comfortable and fast-sailing yacht are recommended not to lose sight of this opportunity, the Sylvie being in the market for POSITIVE SALE.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTY.

BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the DISTRICT OF BLIGH, together with 6000 CATTLE, more or less.

Terms: One-fourth cash, and the residue as follows—one-fourth, 6 months; one-sixth, 12 months; one-sixth, 24 months; one-sixth, 36 months by approved bills, with bank discount added, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Jeremiah Reardon, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On TUESDAY, 1st May,
That extensive and valuable cattle property in the District of Bligh, and consisting of those well-known stations
BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN,
situate opposite to each other, and having FRONTAGE to both sides of the CASTLEREAGH RIVER, in the immediate neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs. John Blaxland (late James Walker, Esq.) and M'Mahon, about 95 miles from the post town of MUNDOORAN. They consist of MYALL and SALT BUSH COUNTRY, well watered.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise huts and stockyard—everything necessary for working a cattle property. There is also a good DAM close to the Bimble hut.
With the BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN STATIONS will be sold 6000 CATTLE, more or less, a good mixed herd from which a draft of about 130 FAT CATTLE may be TAKEN AT ONCE.
. Stock horses, saddles and bridles, dray and bullocks, cart and cart horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☛ The proprietor, having worked this station for the last 13 years is a reasonable guarantee that it is a FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

MANEROO DISTRICT.
That well-known and first-class Pastoral Property, BURNIMA, situate in the district of Maneroo together with
12,203 SHEEP, more or less
60 HORSES, ditto
60 HEAD OF CATTLE, ditto.
TERMS—One-fourth cash, the residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 24 months, with bank discount, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by DONALD GUNN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th APRIL,
That first-class pastoral property,
BURNIMA,
situate about 60 MILES from the shipping port of TWOFOLD BAY, 50 MILES from MERIMBULA, and 80 MILES from the
SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.
The road from the shipping ports to the diggings passing through a portion of the purchased land attached to the run, opposite to William Bradley, Esq.'s celebrated station of Bibbenluke.
The country consists of fine undulating downs, and open forest land, watered by two rivers, and seven lakes, one of which three-quarters of a mile in length.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are of a first-class character, and in addition to every requisite for working the station, include all the essentials for the establishment of a gentleman's family. They are as follows:—
A superior brick-built dwelling-house, neatly finished; kitchen, stores, and out buildings
A large barn, with iron roof
Stockyard, milking yard
Three huts for labourers
Woolshed, with lever press
An elegantly laid out flower garden
Also, kitchen garden and orchard
Two cultivation paddocks.
* The dwelling-house, improvements, &c., &c., are all enclosed in a splendid grass paddock of about 200 acres.
Seven out-stations, with huts, all of which are in first-rate repair, several of them having been newly-erected, with shingled roofs and glazed windows.
With the BURNIMA station will be sold the following stock:—

		SHEEP.
Wethers,	18 months,	1402
Ditto,	2 to 4 years,	2476
Ditto,	weaners,	1300
Ewes,	18 months,	1467
Ditto,	2 and 3 years,	1320
Ditto,	6 years,	2397
Ditto,	over 6 years,	315
Ditto,	weaners,	1362
Rams		164

12,203 sheep, more or less.
WARRANTED SOUND.
CATTLE.
60 head of quiet cattle, consisting of milking cows, with their increase.
About 60 head of horses, 17 of which are broken in to saddle and harness.
Twenty working-bullocks, two bullock drays, one horse dray, stores, implements, &c.; also, 700 acres of PURCHASED LAND, securing all the valuable improvements.
☛ This property needs no eulogy, being well and favourably known. It has been worked by the proprietor for more than eight years, and has proved to him most remunerative. It is now in the market solely in consequence of his wishing to leave the colony on account of his health.
To parties desirous of investing in squatting pursuits, inspection is particularly invited, MORT and CO. feeling convinced that in whatever light the property may be considered it will prove MOST VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE.

POSTPONEMENT.
DARLING DOWNS AND MORETON DISTRICTS.
Most Extensive Sale of truly
FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTIES.
1.—THE FAR-FAMED CLIFTON RUN, together with about
60,000 SHEEP, more or less
4,500 CATTLE, more or less, and
300 HORSES, more or less.
2.—THE WELL-KNOWN JINGI JINGI RUNS, with 47,000 SHEEP, more or less, and about 100 CATTLE.
3.—THE CROW'S NEST and PERSEVERANCE RUNS, together with
13,000 SHEEP, more or less.
☛ The proprietor of the above pastoral properties has decided upon postponing the sale for a few months.
MORT and CO.
Pitt-street, April 7th.

[SURRY HILLS.]

CLEVELAND STREET, BOURKE STREET.
ALLOTMENT OF LAND.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On WEDNESDAY, April 11th,
All that parcel of land having 60 feet frontage to southern side of Cleveland-street, at the rear of the BOUNDARY STONE HOTEL, BOURKE STREET, by a depth southerly of 173 feet, commencing 373 feet easterly from the corner of Bourke-street.
☛ To any one in quest of an allotment of land in this locality, the above can be strongly recommended.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FIVE DOCK, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

SNUG HOMESTEAD and THREE ACRES of LAND.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April,
A block of land situate at Five Dock, having an extensive frontage to the Parramatta River, and bounded by the properties of B. C. Rodd, Esq., and Mr. Dining, containing THREE ACRES EXCELLENT GARDEN LAND, the whole of which has been cleared, and a portion fenced off, in which has been planted a CHOICE ORCHARD, principally apple trees, the fruit from which is well known in Sydney, and has commanded extreme market rates. Upon the land is erected a comfortable cottage of brick and wood, with stable, calf paddock, pigsties, &c.
☛ Attention is directed to this property (in the market for bona fide sale), as being most admirably adapted for any industrious man of limited means, who can without doubt from this property, by a small outlay, secure a comfortable home and independence.

By order of the Mortgagee.
POINT PIPER ESTATE.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, containing about THREE ACRES, situate at the junction of the Point Piper Road and Wellington, Ocean, and Denison streets, having altogether about ELEVEN HUNDRED FEET STREET FRONTAGE, together with the buildings erected thereon, consisting of a COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE and out-offices, built of stone, and a SNUG COTTAGE, &c.

Title.—The Point Piper Estate Title.
Terms.—One-half the purchase-money may remain secured upon the property for a term of 5 or 7 years.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April,
The residue of a lease, having about 96 years to run (subject to an annual ground rent of £45), of all that valuable block of land, containing 3 ACRES, more or less, situate as above, forming a portion of the Point Piper Estate, and having
360½ FEET, MORE OR LESS, to DENISON-STREET;
409 FEET, MORE OR LESS, to OCEAN-STREET;
222 FEET, MORE OR LESS, to WELLINGTON-STREET; and
210 FEET, MORE OR LESS, to the POINT PIPER ROAD;
the whole of which is enclosed with close paling fence.
Upon it are erected a COMFORTABLE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and entrance-hall, with balcony in front, and kitchen and servants' room attached at the rear, built of stone with slated roof, fronting Ocean-street, and now let to William Logan, Esq., at the yearly rental of £52.
Also, a SNUG COTTAGE of four rooms and kitchen, built of wood, with detached horse and cow sheds, the latter fitted with milking bails. The cottage fronts the Point Piper Road, and attached to it is a good vegetable garden containing also some fruit trees and shrubs. The Building Covenant is covered by the buildings on the ground.

☛ This choice property is close to MOORE HALL, the seat of Miss Moore, and ROSE HILL, belonging to Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.L.A.; and is in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the finest properties on the Point Piper Estate. The whole of the land has been well manured, and under garden and field culture, and there is a never failing supply of water upon it. It is well worthy the attention of SPECULATORS and PERSONS OF LIMITED CAPITAL, as the very large extent of street frontage affords ample scope for subdivision, from which a VERY HANDSOME ANNUAL INCOME might be derived. It is in the market for BONA-FIDE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF EAREE, SHOALHAVEN RIVER.—This fine property, situate on the left bank of the Shoalhaven River, is distant about twenty miles in a direct line from the sea coast, and about eleven miles by road from the Government township of Nowra. It has all the advantages of quick and easy access to the principal markets, being within TWENTY HOURS SAIL OF THE METROPOLIS BY STEAM, and with weekly steam communication direct.
By deed the property consists of 1080 ACRES, but by actual measurement it would be found to be very considerably in excess of that quantity. It has upwards of TWO MILES DEEP WATER FRONTAGE, with the steamer and coasting vessels running past the estate weekly, so that there is every facility for shipping produce direct. At Earee the Shoalhaven is of considerable width, and the WATER IS FRESH, so that there is an abundant supply for stock and all other purposes. The improvements comprise every requisite for a comfortable home, and a dairy and agricultural farm.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Messrs. Biddulph, in order to close a partnership account, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
THE ESTATE OF EAREE, on the Shoalhaven River. It consists of 1080 ACRES by deed, but is in reality of a much larger extent. Of these there are about 150 acres of rich alluvial land, all enclosed with substantial fencing, on which about 70 ACRES HAVE BEEN CLEARED, STUMPED, and CULTIVATED; the remainder being partially cleared, and used for grazing purposes.
The other improvements are as follows:—
Two comfortable verandah cottage residences—one, containing front verandah, six rooms, and detached kitchen, and servants' room; the other, front verandah, four rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room.
A brick and shingled building, 50 feet long, consisting of dairy, store, and laundry.
A substantial barn on heavy sleepers, 50 feet by 25 feet, and 14 feet high,—a wooden building with shingled roof.
A well immediately in front of the dairy, 50 feet deep, bricked throughout, and with an abundant supply of water.
Stockyard, milking sheds, men's hut, &c. Also,
A VERY CHOICE ORANGERY and ORCHARD of about 200 trees, now coming into full bearing, of which about 120 are orange trees of the very finest kinds.
The property is well supplied with the usual farming implements, working bullocks, dray, boat, pigs, &c., which, together with A CHOICE DAIRY HERD, and a few horses, may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser of the estate.

☛ EAREE is one of the prettiest properties in the Shoalhaven district, and can be strongly recommended to parties on the look-out for a comfortable homestead. The scenery in the neighbourhood is beautiful, the climate delightful, and, as a residence for a gentleman's family, it commands all the advantages of boating, shooting, fishing, and bathing. As a large agricultural and dairy farm it is really very valuable, as a very handsome annual return can be obtained from those sources. The orangery and orchard are also worthy of note, as now coming into full bearing, and forming a further source of income.
. Intending purchasers are invited to an inspection of the property prior to the sale. Cards to view may be had from MORT and CO.

Windsor.

MR. GEORGE GUEST will sell by auction, at Mr. Dorset's Sale Yards, Macquarie-street, Windsor, on THURSDAY next, 12th April, at 12 o'clock,
About eighty head of very quiet cattle, consisting of cows, calves, heifers, and steers. This lot is in strong condition, and particularly fit for shipment.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487785

SALES BY AUCTION.

At the Labour Bazaar.
THIS DAY.

Household Furniture, Bedding, Butchers' Fittings, Cooking Stove, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture and other effects, viz.—
Loo, dining, telescope and other tables
Sofas, couches, and chairs
Cheffoniers, chests drawers, and ornaments
Wood and iron bedsteads
Washstands and furniture, toilet glasses
Palliasses, hair and other mattresses
Blankets, counterpanes, &c. Also,
Butcher's salting table, scales, weights, &c.
Russell's cooking stove
Together with a variety of kitchen furniture and utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. D. Cameron, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 69, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo,
A quantity of first-class groceries, fixtures, scales, weights, counter, comprising teas, sugars, pickles, oils, vinegar, preserves, bottled fruit, rice, pepper, salt, and the usual assortment of a grocery establishment.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Drapers, Dealers and the trade.
79 packages of General Drapery Goods,
Just landed.
Ex Oliver Cromwell and Catteaux Wattel.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 12th and 13th.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock punctually.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
79 packages of useful drapery, slops, &c.
Now landing.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Preliminary.
Oilmen's Stores and General Groceries.
THURSDAY, 12th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY next, 12th April,
500 cases oilmen's stores and general groceries, &c.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
On account of whom it may concern.
2631 Bags of Mauritius Sugar, per brig Regia, Urquhart, master.
On THURSDAY, 12th April, at the Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 12th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Regia, 2631 bags Mauritius sugar, viz.,
E M S

	bags.
§ 1 Stanley, Manois, x I	738
2 Union Vale, Samoullhan, O	126
3 Mont Eulalin, Laroche and Co., I	326
4 Mont Piton, Fropier, C	181
5 Riche Marie, Hardy, X	205
6 Stanley, Manois, X I	100
7 Constance, Daniat, X	90
8 ditto	195
9 ditto	343
10 Providence, Brue	44
11 Rouge Terre, Parllotte	61
12 ditto, I	126
13 La Louise, Marot, I	96
	2631

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Principal Portion of the Cargo of the Oscar, from New York.
457,000 Feet Selected American Lumber.
White, Pitch, and Spruce Pine
Battens, Laths, and Staves.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, on the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 12th April.
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, near the Custom House, on THURSDAY, 12th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of superior American timber, ex Oscar, consisting of 457,000 feet, comprising—
1¼ inch pitch pine flooring, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 6 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
1 inch pitch pine flooring, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 6 to 10 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side, 6 inches wide, in bundles of 12 pieces each, 10 to 22 feet long
Clear white pine weatherboards, planed one side, 6 and 7 inches wide, in bundles of 12 pieces each, 10 to 16 feet long
1 inch merchantable white pine flooring, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide, 12 and 13 feet long
1 inch merchantable white pine, wide shelving, planed one side and both edges, 12 to 16 feet long
1½ inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
1¾ inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
2 inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 12 to 14 feet long
2½ inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
1¼ inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 12 and 13 feet long
¾ inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 10 inches wide, 12 and 13 feet long
Merchantable white spruce pine battens, 3 x 1, even thickness
Masons' laths
Light pipe staves.
The above will be sold in lots to suit the trade without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Extensive unreserved sale by auction of Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, on an early day.
132 trunks of Davies and Sons' boots and shoes, a good seasonable shipment.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th April.
Notice to Purchasers of Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of drapery of their sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, comprising,
69 bales and cases general drapery
23 cases ready-made clothing
Three-bushel bags, damaged and sound
Floorcloths, &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, April 10th.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Men's white cotton hose
Men's brown half-hose
Women's black cotton hose
Men's merino vests, long sleeves
Ditto ditto ditto, half arms
White cotton vests
Knitting cotton, cotton cord, grey wadding
Black wadding, bleached wadding
White cotton tapes, boys' tunics.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Tuesday's Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th April.
Three-bushel Bags.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Bengal,
20 bales three-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th April.
To Drapers.
To Storekeepers and others.
Unreserved Sale of 69 Bales and Cases general Drapery, ex Oliver Cromwell and Ellwood Walter.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
69 bales and cases of general drapery, ex Oliver Cromwell and Ellwood Walter, for positive unreserved sale, comprising
4-4, 5-4 brown hollands, brown Irish
34, 36 inch black brussell squares, gossamer falls
Nursery diapers, white cotton hose, India longcloth
Grey tweeds, mantle cloths, 34, 36, 40, 42 inch venetian
34, 36, 40, 42 inch buff window hollands, wax cloth
Marble, bronze, wood, and printed wax cloths
Whisker blonds, thread laces, Egyptian edging
Mixed alpacas, black coburgs, 7-4 French twills
Habits, French kid gloves
Ladies' cachmere gloves
Children's cachmere gloves, sorted sizes
Fancy ties, shepherd's turnovers
Wool shawls, Paisley shawls, honeycomb tartan shawls
Scotch twills, regatta shirting, check winseys
Boys' cloth tunics, embroidered French merino pelisses
Children's tartan dresses, darlington towels
Medical rubber bleached huckaback toilet covers
Worsted braids, trimmings, tufted fringes
36-inch grey domestic, challi plaids, wigan calico
Embroidered robes, tartan dresses, chene crossovers
Black glace silks, coloured sarsnets, brown half-hose
Grey cotton socks, tartan socks, muslin habit shirts
Toilet fringes, damask tablecloths, gothic blinds
7-8 diapers, Saxony flannels, scarlet and black flannels
French stays, oriental ribbons, madder bandanas
Turkey twills, cotton ticks, sun shades, umbrellas
Green silk umbrellas, lawn covers, parasols
Underclothing, scuffle falls
Straw hats, victoria and princess royal hats.
The above goods are to be disposed of without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th April.
To Upholsterers and others.
Floorcloths.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases floorcloths, 6 feet, 12 feet, 18 feet, 24 feet
7 cases marble, bronze, wood, and printed wax cloths.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th April.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
Unreserved Sale of Ready-made Clothing.
Ex Oliver Cromwell, and Ellwood Walter.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
23 cases of ready-made clothing, ex Oliver Cromwell, and Ellwood Walter, for positive unreserved sale, comprising—
Mixed philadelphia walking sacs, boys' tweed shirts
Boys' gambroon coats, boys' cloth tunics, overcoats
Tweed trousers, shepherd trousers, doe trousers, beaufort ties
Black cloth sacs, mixed wool sacs, shepherd sacs
Tweed talmas, inverness capes, morning wrappers
Black cloth vests, doe vests, tweed vests
Drab devon tasmanian sacs, men's tweed suits
Black and blue pilot monkey jackets, Crimean shirts
Blue and scarlet blankets, jumpers
Blue serge shirts, patch pockets.
The above goods are to be disposed of without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 10th April.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bengal, from London.
Three-bushel Bags.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B in diamond—
23—1 bale, 300 three-bushel bags, much damaged by sea water
41—1 bale, 300 ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
21—1 bale, 300 ditto ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
34—1 bale, 300 ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
40—1 bale, 300 ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
Argyle Stores, Argyle-street.
21 Hogsheads Ale, all faults.
On account of those concerned.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
21 hogsheads ale, all faults.
Terms, cash.

Argyle Bonded Stores.
WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
At 11 o'clock.
Whisky
Brandy
Sherry.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 hogsheads whisky
4 ditto ditto
3 ditto brandy
4 ditto sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1860, at 12 o'clock.
At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., Queen's-place.
50 Hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's Ale.
To Close Consignments.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Queen's-place, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,
50 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's ale.
To close consignments.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 12th April.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bengal, Phillips, from London.
Galvanised Iron Wire
Black Fencing Wire.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on THURSDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B in diamond—
42 bundles galvanised iron wire, Nos. 3, 4, 5, slightly damaged by sea water
143 bundles black fencing wire, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 13th April, 1860.
Paper
Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES inform purchasers that they will sell on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above goods.
Particulars of which will be advertised.

Damaged Mole Trousers
Damaged Pins.
On account of whom it may concern.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Haberdashers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Damascus, ——— master, from London,
HB&H,
§ 1254—One case, 170 pairs boys' mole trousers.
C outside S&C in diamond,
191—One case, 360 lbs. mixed pins, in 10 oz papers.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Potatoes.
Just landed, ex Lord Ashley.
To Provision Merchants, Potatoe Dealers, and others.
TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past 11.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, April 10th, at half past 11 o'clock precisely,
JK
100 bags fine New Zealand potatoes, just landed, in prime condition.
Terms, cash.

To close consignments.
Previous to departure of the Mail.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th.
To Drapers, Milliners, Haberdashers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
JD and Co. in diamond, S,
Nos. 17, 19, 21
3 cases French artificial flowers
§ 27
1 case wreaths, bouquets, &c.
§ 31
1 case dress caps
1 case bonnet ruches
1 case marabout feathers
2 cases ladies' cloth and glace mantles
1 case children's ditto ditto.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Lyons Cachmere Shawls.
Damaged Reversible Wool Shawls.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, Wynyard-square, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Oliver Cromwell, Lawson, master, from London,
GCA over C, § 55,
1 case containing—
Nos. 2220, 2255—9 rich long cachmere shawls, much damaged
6 ditto ditto, reversible wool ditto, much damaged
Nos. 2257, 804—24 rich long cachmere shawls, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto, reversible wool ditto, slightly damaged.
All of the most recent designs.
Case, lined tin, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions by the importers, to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
A new shipment of seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, blankets, shawls, millinery, &c.
About 75 packages, just landed, ex Catteaux Wattel, comprising
Tartan and gala plaids, 7-4 wool twills
Coburgs, alpacas, winsey skirts, cross overs
Printed corahs, spun bands, pongees, silk scarfs
Black satins, coloured sarsnets, persians, fringes
Rich French cachmere circular shawls
Registered reversible wool ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney scarlet and gentian blankets
Turkey red and madder pockets, fringes
Toilet quilts and counterpanes, shirtings, longcloths
Shepherds' checks, fancy Norwich dresses
Ladies' and children's cloth and glace mantles
Ladies' and children's underclothing and contille stays
Women's cotton hose, men's brown half-hose
Imitation Welsh flannels, doeskins, moleskins
Artificial flowers, feathers, dress caps
Moleskin, bedford cord, and woollen cord trousers
Blue and scarlet serge and guernsey shirts
Scarlet, grey and mixed serge jumpers
Men's and boys' white and regatta shirts, W and B
Men's and boys' pilot hip jackets and sacs
Men's fancy tweed sacs and suits
Men's and boys' black and fancy doe trousers
Men's and boys' doe, tweed, and fancy silk vests
Men's and ladies' merino and lambswool vests
Crimean shirts, Panama hats
Men's black Paris, drab shell, and Canadian hats
Children's satin hats and merino hoods
Woolpacks, canvas, matting, &c.
Terms at sale.

Materials of Wooden House, Balmain.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, on the ground, Cooper-street, Balmain, behind the Scotch Church, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 12 o'clock,
A weatherboard house, shingled roof, to be cleared off the land in a given time. No reserve.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Catteaux Wattel.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
100 Trunks, from the Celebrated Manufacturers, Johnson, Gilman, and Co.
Without Reserve.
Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WR in diamond, ex Catteaux Wattel.
100 trunks seasonable goods, consisting of—
Men's memel leg, calf, goloshed, side-springs, balmorals
Ditto best memel leg, calf, goloshed, side-springs, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, enamelled hide, goloshed, side-springs, sprigged
Ditto kid leg, calf, goloshed, side-springs, sprigged, false button
Ditto super french calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto best calf wellingtons, clumps
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, square edge
Ditto calf short boots, clumps
Ditto ditto wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto best ditto short boots, ditto
Ditto grain napoleons, sprigged, treed in tallow
Ditto best calf hessians, ditto, ditto ditto
Cordovan boots, welt top, eyeletted
Grain ditto, ditto ditto, ditto
Women's wax calf boots, leather lined, brass sprigged.
Ditto kid elastic side welts, military heels
Ditto ditto patent vamps, side lace, welts, ditto
Ditto cloth, patent golosh, military heels, E. S.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, extra lifts, E. S.
Ditto patent golosh, extra lifts
Ditto cloth, patent calf golosh, double soles
Ditto ditto, ditto golosh, top piece heels
Ditto ditto, patent vamps, double soles
Ditto patent seal slippers, welts, trimmed
Memel patent golosh tops, everlasting
Ditto balmorals, welts, tops
Ditto patent golosh, tops everlasting
Best cordovan, welts, tops eyeletted
Boys' and youths' roan slippers
Coloured balmorals rounds
Patent strap pumps
Ditto calf straps, mock pumps
Coloured morocco
Patent strap rounds, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.
Auction Sale of a Valuable Library, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
. A partial enumeration of the works is given. Buyers are invited to apply for the catalogues, which are to be had gratis on application to the auctioneer.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
The library of a gentleman leaving the colony. The catalogues will comprise many scarce and rare works, a few of which are only enumerated, namely—
The Imperial Gazetteer, half-bound
The Imperial Dictionary, with Supplement
Loudon's Cottage Encyclopædia, the last edition
Robertson's Works, Lives of Englishmen
Rollins' History, Schiller's Works, Macaulay's Works
13 vols. Spectator, Classical and Theological Works
Paley's Works, Pope's Works, British Poets
Guizot's Works, Russell's Works
Sharon Turner's Works, Bishop Burnet's History
D'Aubigné's History, Strickland's Lives
Monstrelet's Chronicles, Castles, and Abbeys
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Burton's Pilgrimage
Binning's Persia, Countess of Blessington, Court of Austria
Prison Life, Medical and Botanical Works
Bryant's Poems, British Poets, 13 vols.
Carlyle's Works, &c., &c.
N.B. to purchasers of books.—The above is only a very slight idea of what the catalogue contains, therefore buyers are requested to inspect the same prior to the day of sale, as the library is the property of a gentleman of well-known celebrity.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.
Clearance Sale of
Drapery
Hosiery
Blankets
Green Baize
Furs
Upholsterers' Trimmings
Haberdashery, &c.
By order of the Trustees in an Assigned Estate.
Terms, cash.—Sale an absolute one.
. The above sale will suit all classes of buyers, more particularly the proprietors of shops in the suburban parts, the country, general dealers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell, by order of the trustees, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock,
A quantity of general merchandise, on account of an estate recently assigned.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The entire Plant of that well-known Photographic Establishment, known as Haviland's, opposite that splendid drapery establishment, Denison House, George-street.
Sale imperative. Terms, cash.
. This sale, comprising an assortment of the choicest Goods used by the profession, affords to the trade and private an unusual opportunity to secure bargains.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the present proprietor, of the Photographic Gallery, known as Haviland's, to sell by public auction, on the premises, opposite Denison House, George-street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire and valuable plant, a portion of which is enumerated, namely,
Whole sized camera, first-class
Half ditto, ditto
Stereoscopic ditto
Stands, tables, chairs, carpeting, oil cloth, chemicals, collodion cases, frames, glass, show cases, dark room, baths, and a variety of sundries used by the profession, and only recently imported.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 10th April, 1860.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases prime English cheese
50 ditto pearl sago
50 barrels Carolina rice
25 cases pearl barley.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Byass' Ale.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
MK over J.S.A.—91 cases Byass' ale
MK—50 casks ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Saddlery.
To Saddlers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY Tuesday, April 10th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lansdowne, Richardson, master, from London,
DC & Co. over N.B., No. 195—One case damaged saddlery, consisting of
Enamelled leather roll-up valises, lined with leather, extra large
Drivers', jockey, ladies', and hunting whips
Waggoners' whips, best plain gut, 4 to 6 feet
London dray ditto, brass electro-mounted, 4 to 7 feet
Best gut cart crops, with brass mounts and plait thongs
Stockkeepers' whips, 12, 14 feet raw hide thongs
Best plated and German silver spurs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Prime Port Cooper Cheese.
To Grocers, Cheesemongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed,
150 prime Port Cooper cheese.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Bridles and Girths.
To Saddlers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 10th, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Medway, Kennedy, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water.
WS § 19,
6 dozen 1½ inch snaffle bridles
10 ditto woollen horse girths, No. 3
20 ditto ditto, No. 4
Case lined tin.
§ 20,
6 dozen 1½ inch snaffle bridles
10 ditto woollen horse girths, No. 3.
20 ditto ditto, No. 4
Case lined tin, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Children's Straw Hats and Sun Bonnets.
To Drapers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 dozen of children's straw hats and sun bonnets.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Canvas.
To Warehousemen, Tent Makers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Queen of England, J. R. Mowatt, master, from London, damaged by sea water,
SS over S
§ 144 8 bolts No. 0 canvas, slightly damaged
145 5 ditto 1 ditto, ditto
3 ditto 1 ditto, much ditto
146 14 ditto 2 ditto, slightly ditto
7 ditto 2 ditto, much ditto
147 5 ditto 2 ditto, slightly ditto
2 ditto 3 ditto, ditto
149 6 ditto 5 ditto, ditto
50 bolts.
Terms, cash.

Surplus Stores.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
The surplus stores, ex Alfred the Great, viz., casks of pork, jars of eggs, baskets of fish, bags of rice, pickles, preserves, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Emigrant's Fittings and Water Casks.
Ex Alfred the Great.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, on the Circular Wharf, near Talbot's wool stores, THIS DAY, April 10, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the emigrant's fittings, water casks, &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Queen of England, Mowatt, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
G.C.—1 case, George F. Coward's pint sauces, 6 dozen
1 ditto ditto quart vinegar, 2 dozen
1 ditto ditto pint salad oil, 3 dozen
3 ditto ditto decanter ditto, 2 dozen.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY next, April 11, 1860.
Important Auction Sale of Earthenware and Glassware.
To Dealers in Earthenware and Glassware, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 packages of
EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast, teas, green, Rhine, blue viola, dove Rhine, blue union, &c.
Bakers' dishes, Liverpool shape
Plates and soup plates
Dishes, basins, blue printed
Round cover dishes, blue Rhine, &c.
Bowls, dove Rhine, blue, &c., 24, 30.
GLASSWARE.
15 packages, viz.:
Tumblers, goblets, soda tumblers
Salts, rosettes, bottles and tops
Wines, mustards, &c.
Positively without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.
CANTERBURY.
FOUR VALUABLE FARMS, known as
STACKS' 80-ACRE GRANT
PYTHER'S 100-ACRE GRANT
MAXWELL'S 80-ACRE GRANT
BUTLER'S 30-ACRE GRANT,
situate about two miles from Prout's Bridge, Canterbury, near West's Public-house.

Title unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be ascertained, and the deeds inspected on application to the Hon. R. J. Want, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties, situate near the VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY, about eight miles from Sydney—
LOT 1. Pyther's 100-acre grant. The new road to Canterbury passes through this farm, and a fair proportion of the property is good agricultural and swamp land, watered by a creek yielding a never-failing supply. A small portion is enclosed and in cultivation, and there is also a comfortable hut on the farm.
LOT 2. Maxwell's 80-acre grant, adjoining lot 1. This land adjoins the Wesleyan Chapel and the properties of Messrs. Seppy, M'Cabe, and Lee; and on it is one of the finest metal-stone quarries in the neighbourhood of the city.
LOT 3. Stacks' 80-acre grant—a small portion enclosed and in cultivation, now in the occupation of Mr. Sheldric. The land is watered by a creek, and partially enclosed by adjoining properties.
LOT 4. Butler's grant of 30 acres. The new road passes through this lot, and it is bounded on one side by Blackman's grant, which is occupied, and in cultivation.
These properties are well known as Morgan's farms, and were very early selections. They possess the advantage of being close to Sydney, by a good road nearly the whole distance, and as they will positively be disposed of to the highest bidder, the sale affords a capital chance for purchasing a conveniently situated freehold, in an admitted good and improving locality.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

PADDINGTON.
By order of the Mortgagee.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
Lot 1.—THE BRITANNIA HOTEL, at the corner of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD and SHADFORTH-STREET, immediately opposite the entrance-gate to the MILITARY BARRACKS.
Lot 2.—TWO NEAT STONE COTTAGES, containing three rooms each, situated in ELIZA-STREET, UPPER PADDINGTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1—All that valuable corner allotment of land, having the following frontages:—25 FEET TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, 60 FEET TO SHADFORTH-STREET, on which are erected those extensive and substantially-built premises, THE BRITANNIA HOTEL, built of brick on stone foundations.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Bar, four rooms, private entrance and hall, detached kitchen, and servants' room, above.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Large public room and 2 bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR—4 bedrooms.
ON THE BASEMENT—Commodious cellarage.
Yard, &c., at the rear.
The property is situate immediately opposite to the entrance gate to the Military Barracks, about the best position for business in the whole of Paddington. The buildings are most substantially finished, and are very extensive. They are adapted not only for an inn, but for any other business, which, from the populous neighbourhood surrounding, could not fail to succeed.
Also,
Lot 2.—All that parcel of land, situated in ELIZA-STREET, UPPER PADDINGTON, having a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches by a depth of about 84 feet to a reserved road—being lot No. 8 of block D of the Point Piper Estate—upon which are erected TWO WELL-BUILT NEAT STONE COTTAGES, containing three rooms each, with separate yards, well of water, &c.
These cottages are both let, and bring in a rental of £41 12s. per annum. They are situated in an open and elevated neighbourhood, and, as a SNUG FREEHOLD and SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY, are well worthy the attention of small capitalists.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
CITY INVESTMENT.
PYRMONT FREEHOLDS.
EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF PROPERTY,
Fronting UNION-STREET, EDWARD-STREET, and the HARBOUR, close to the NEW BRIDGE and the proposed RAILWAY TERMINUS, including the PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL,
Several BRICK and WEATHERBOARD DWELLING-HOUSES.
Also, BUILDING SITES, in choice positions.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS, situate in Pyrmont—
LOT 1.—PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL, built of stone, containing fourteen rooms, kitchen, and two cellars having frontages of 40 feet to Union-street, and 80 feet to Edward-street, with back entrance, good well of water, &c., now let for £156 per annum.
LOTS 2 and 3.—FOUR newly-erected HOUSES of brick and stone, containing each four rooms and kitchen, occupying a frontage of 52 feet to Union-street, with a depth of 80 feet, now realising a rental of £156 per annum.
LOTS 4 and 5.—TWO BUILDING SITES, having each a frontage of 20 feet to Union-street, with a depth of 80 feet.
LOT 6.—A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE on stone foundations, containing six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, verandah, cellars, &c., occupying a frontage of 30 feet to Union-street.
LOT 7.—TWO WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES on stone foundations, containing each four rooms, with back verandah, &c., having a frontage of 40 feet to Edward-street.
LOTS 8 to 12.—BUILDING ALLOTMENTS fronting Little Union-street, overlooking the harbour.
LOT 13.—CORNER ALLOTMENT fronting Edward and Little Union streets.
LOTS 14 to 16.—ALLOTMENTS OF LAND fronting the Harbour, to which they have frontages of from 30 to 66 feet.
LOT 17.—BRICK COTTAGE on stone foundations, let under lease to Captain Bloomfield for £110 per annum, occupying an allotment of land having a frontage of 36 feet to Union-street, with a depth of about 264 feet, extending to the Harbour, which it also fronts.
The above are the choicest properties in this portion of the city that have been offered for some years back. They possess a very large prospective value, being but a few yards from the bridge and proposed railway terminus; also on the direct line of road from the bridge about to be erected from the Abbatoirs on Glebe Island; and the completion of the two latter improvements, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that this and other properties in the neighbourhood will be enhanced in value fully fifty per cent. Particular attention is directed to the water frontage, which can be extended at a very slight cost to deep water in the Harbour.
The whole will be sold to the highest bidder BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.
MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Two beautifully situated BLOCKS OF LAND, containing each TWELVE ACRES on Driver's Road, known as portion of Weedon's grant. This piece of land is acknowledged by those acquainted with this beautiful and healthy suburb to stand unrivalled in point of position, which from its elevation commands a fine PANORAMIC VIEW, more RURAL AND TRULY ENGLISH in aspect than perhaps can be found in any other part of the colony.
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
A very choice piece of LAND, and a delightful site, containing about TWO ACRES AND A QUARTER, being lots 43 and 44 of section 3 of the sub-division of the ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
This is the pick of the whole of this noted estate, and is divided by the railway from the property of Dr. Woodcock, adjoins the purchase of Thomas M'Culloch, Esq., and is close to the well known and fine homesteads of Messrs. Bergin and M'Mahon.
The land is enclosed by a good fence.
Titles, unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable blocks of land, situate at BURWOOD and ASHFIELD, close to the RAILWAY STATIONS.
With the great facilities now afforded by the Railway Commissioners for travelling on the line, and the greatly reduced scale of fares, the Auctioneers feel confident that the above favourably situated lands will meet with the attention of the public, who are specially invited to inspect the lots prior to the sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.
First-rate FATTENING RUNS, on the MARTAGUY CREEK, known as NEW TUCKLEBONG (the Calf-pen) and TUCKLEBONG, together with the Improvements thereon.
WITHOUT STOCK.
For Positive Sale, to close an account.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-rate FATTENING RUNS, in the district of Bligh, each containing 25 square miles of very rich country, composed of BROKEN PLAINS, WELL WATERED, abounding in MYALL.
NEW TUCKLEBONG (the Calf-pen) is situated on the left bank of the Martaguy Creek, and has large carrying capabilities. The improvements consist of two Huts and Woolshed, with two paling yards. There is a creek running through the middle of the run, and a large lagoon fenced in.
TUCKLEBONG is situated on the right bank of the Martaguy, being the boundary line of Robert Lowe's station, then by a line west five miles down the said creek, thence on the north five miles bounded by Mr. M'Gregor's station, Merrigal, and bounded on the south-east by New Tucklebong. The improvements consist of one hut and two paling yards.
The above really first-class blocks of country ADJOIN EACH OTHER, and are noted for their carrying capacity, rich pasturage, and splendid fattening qualities. Particular attention is directed to their sale, as they are now in the market for bona fide sale, to close an executorship account.
Terms at sale.

MACLEAY-STREET, POTTS' POINT.
That MAGNIFICENT MANSION, and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, in MACLEAY-STREET, known as BARNCLEUTH,
The residence of David Jones, Esq.
Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
The above SPLENDID ESTATE, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
CITY INVESTMENT.
CUMBERLAND-STREET.
The FORTH AND CLYDE HOTEL, at the corner of Cumberland and Essex streets.
Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
Those extensive and substantially built, well finished premises, known as the FORTH AND CLYDE HOTEL, at the corner of Cumberland and Essex-streets, containing—
ON THE BASEMENT—extensive cellarage.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—bar, 23½ feet by 12½ feet, with fixtures complete; bar parlour, dining room, 20½ feet by 12 feet, parlour, and kitchen 20 feet by 11½ feet.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR—four bedrooms, and large public room, 27½ feet by 12 feet.
All the rooms up stairs, except the public room, are floored with oilcloth, and the internal walls and ceilings painted in oil.
In the back verandah are store and water-closet, with large cistern above, and in the rear is a large yard, with sheds, &c.
The premises occupy an allotment of land, having about 27 feet frontage to Cumberland-street, and about 79 feet frontage to Essex-street, extending back from the latter street about 60 feet.
This well-known freehold city property, now in full trade, is for positive unreserved sale, and fuller particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Fat Cattle Fat Cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 10th April,
132 head of prime fat cattle.
These cattle are from the famous herds of A. Brown, Esq., Castlereagh River, and are reported to be the finest draft that has left the stations this season.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. James Brady to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 10th April, at 12 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Crossing, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 10th of April, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by Mr. Laverack to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY, 12th April, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of splendid fat cattle, from the Macquarie River, and said to be very fine and heavy, and to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Horses, by Auction.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
12 head of horses, as described, viz.—A splendid pair bay carriage colts, 10 hands high, by "Bookworm;" 5 cart colts, good; 5 other horses. The lot are new; although small are worthy of attention.
Terms at sale.

Horses.
80 head of prime Horses.
By auction.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Bell and Cassidy, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Lander's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, on THURSDAY, 12th instant, at noon,
80 head of prime young horses.
They consist of colts and fillies, and parties requiring gig and hack horses will do well to attend this sale. The auctioneer can confidently recommend them as a prime lot—suitable for general purposes.
The horses will be on view at Emu Plains, on and after Saturday, 7th instant. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them.
Terms at sale.
No reserve.

Important and Unreserved Sale at Mattavie, near Cobbety.
On WEDNESDAY, April 11th.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. William Riley, who is about leaving his present residence at Mattavie, to sell by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th,
The whole of the following property, consisting of
40 head of dairy cows, now in full milk, all of which will milk without calves; 50 head of heifers, from one to three years old; several steers; 1 splendid thorough-bred short-horned bull, rising three years old; 3 young well-bred bulls; a team of eight working bullocks, with bows, yokes, and chains; 1 dray; 1 Pagnell dogcart; ploughs, harrows, and roller; and a variety of farming implements; 24 pigs, about 100 bushels wheat, 1 water truck, 2 side saddles, 2 men's saddles, several sets of harness, about 1 ton of good butter, 1 eight-day clock; the whole of the household furniture, kitchen and dairy utensils, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise; also 30 head of horses, broken and unbroken, amongst which are some of the heavy draught breed.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has received instructions from Mr. John Spears to sell by auction on THURSDAY next, the 12th of April, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. James Rochester's Inn, M'Grath Hill, near Windsor,
The whole of his property, consisting of 14 head of horses, 9 of which are broken to harness, and in first-rate condition. 2 head of horned cattle, with the whole of his other effects, plough, harrows, drays, carts, and other farming implements. Also, household furniture of every description. One gig and harness.

To Farmers, Dairymen, and others.

CHARLES COTTRELL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th day of April, 1860, at noon, without reserve, at the residence of the proprietor, Mr. William Texford, of Vermont, near Bringelly, and five miles from Camden, who is leaving the locality to enter into other pursuits, viz., the undermentioned valuable horned stock, &c., &c., consisting of
30 superior milch cows and springers
25 heifers, 25 steers and bullocks, many of which are fit for the butcher
24 fat pigs, several store pigs
2 draught horses, ploughs, harrows, and 12 acres of growing corn.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia
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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

TO-DAY, being Easter Monday, has been observed as a general holiday.

The Northern Escort, consisting of 1450 ozs. of gold, arrived this evening by the City of Newcastle from Morpeth.

The mail steamer is now so much overdue that all chance of the mercantile community of Sydney answering their advices by return of post must be considered hopeless unless the outgoing steamer is delayed. A supplementary mail is an accommodation not likely to be furnished this time, as two of the A. S. N. Co.'s steamers are taken up for troops to New Zealand.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. M. Sayers was held this day, at Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s office, O'Connell-street. Mr. Clark Irving took the chair. The following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.—Mr. Kent moved, and Mr. W. Dean seconded, "That inspectors be appointed to examine the books and engage a competent accountant to assist them, and that they make a report of their labours as early as possible at another meeting to be named. That Messrs. C. Irving, James Byrnes, and Robert Cook, of the Union Bank, be appointed inspectors; also, that the bill of lading of the cargo of sugars, now arrived, be endorsed by Mr. Sayers and handed over to the inspectors named, and that they be instructed to proceed to sale, and the proceeds lodged in —— Bank, for the benefit of those concerned." The actual liabilities and assets of Mr. Sayers were not stated, but several statements were exhibited, amongst which one showing losses to the amount of £69,750, arising from the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Navigation Company and other sources.

The Wave arrived to day from Melbourne with 925 barrels of flour.

From Messrs. Russell and Sturges' Circular, dated Manila, 8th February, 1860, we extract the following:—

Sugar.—Advices from Europe and United States continue favorable, and causes dealers generally to hold back from contracting for current-clayed from new crop. We hear of a contract with one dealer for 20,000 piculs, deliverable during March and April, at 5¼ dollars per picul and of 3000 piculs from another, for delivery late this month, at same rate, both having been made prior to the receipt of last overland mail, and appearances indicating an advance for next contracts made. Receipts of lower grades are 3000 piculs Yloilo, and 2000 piculs Zebu, of which 2000 piculs are taken by refinery and balance by exporters at 3 1-16 dollars to 3¼ dollars per picul. From Pangasinan 2000 piculs, mostly taken by refinery at 3⅞ dollars to 3¾ dollars per picul.

Hemp.—Receipts from provinces since our last 32,500 piculs, of which a considerable part was engaged prior to arrival at 4¾ dollars to 4 15-16 dollars, and part has been stored by owners rather than accept 4½ dollars to 4 9-16 dollars, at which balance has been settled, these last being present quotations for current grades. Of quantity named, some 200 piculs Quilot has been taken at 6⅞ dollars to 6½ dollars, and Sorsogon and Boloson bring 4⅞ dollars to 5 dollars, according to quality.

Indigo.—Receipts 10 cases Yloccos and 10 cases Pangasinan and 150 qtls. Yloccos sold at 32 dollars.

Coffee.—About 300 piculs new crop Laguna are held at 14 dollars in silver, equivalent to 11½ dollars per picul gold; and 1500 piculs ordinary Samboanga, just received, remain unsold.

M. O. P. Shells.—Receipts, 140 piculs Sooloo, taken at 26¼ dollars per picul.

Sapan Wood.—Straight, from godown, 2 dollars to 2¼ dollars; and roots, 1 dollar to 1¼ dollar per picul.

Buffalo Hides.—Moderate supplies, and taken for China, at equivalent of 9 dollars per picul for salted and screwed.

Large Cuttings.—9 dollars to 9¼ dollars per picul, and scarce.

Cordage.—Steam-made, 9¼ dollars to 10 dollars per picul for average assortments, and extra for small sizes.

No receipts of, or transactions in, Almaciga and grasscloths.

Cigars.—No sale since our last.

Rice.—Moderate receipts of Pangasinan and Zambales taken at 2¼ dollars to 2½ dollars, silver, per caban.

Exchanges.—Considerable amounts of bills on London are offering, and rate for first-class at 6 mts has gone to 4-3; demand not taking, all offered at this. On Hongkong bills are offered at 14 per cent. premium at short sight, and on Amoy at 16 per cent., payable in Mexicans, with very little demand. Mexican and other dollars, 10½ to 10¾ per cent. premium.

The following interesting article on the railroads of the "Old World and the New," is from a late number of the *New York Economist*:—

One of the surest indications of the conditions of a country is afforded by its means of transit. If the roads of a nation are few and imperfect, the inference is, that its commerce is limited and torpid; while, on the other hand, its possession of large facilities for transport is the natural symptom of wealth and commercial activity. Applying this test to the leading nations of Europe, we find a diversity of results indicated, which, it will be observed, correspond precisely with the genius of the people and the political conditions with which they are severally associated: while, comparing on this principle the old continent with the new, we arrive at conclusions favourable alike to the extent and vigour of our national commerce, and to the institutions under which it has been developed.

At the close of the year 1857 the length of railway completed in the four principal countries in Europe and in the United States, and also the population of the several nations at the time of their last census, was as follows:—

	No. of miles.	Population of last census.
Austria	2,086	39,000,000
France	4,509	36,000,000
Great Britain	9,019	28,000,000
Prussia	2,511	17,000,000
United States	24,790	27,000,000

From this statement it appears that the cost per mile of the railroads of the United States is less than one-fourth that of the British roads; one-third of those of France; under one-half as compared with Austria, and about three-fifths of the Prussian lines. The heavy cost of British roads as compared with those of other countries, may be accounted for by a variety of considerations. As the leaders of railway enterprise the British had to feel their way by numerous and expensive experiments, the results of which were afterwards adopted, or improved upon, by other countries, without paying a corresponding cost. Heavy losses were also entailed by errors in legislation: while the roads were generally constructed with double tracks, and with much more costly stations and other buildings along the route than have been adopted elsewhere. The principal cause, however, of this extra cost is in the amount paid for land, and as compensation. This item is estimated at 20 per cent. of the entire cost of the road, while in other European countries the proportion is only about 7 per cent., and in the United States this element of cost has been merely nominal, and in many cases nothing. The relative amounts of the various items of cost in the construction of British lines is thus presented by an eminent engineer:—

	Per mile.		
Law and printing expenses	10,000 dollars	or 6 per cent.	
Land and compensation	35,000	" 20	"
Works of construction, stations, &c.	87,500	" 50	"
Locomotives and running stock	15,000	" 9	"
Interest, discounts, bonuses, dividends from capital, &c.	27,500	" 15	"

The length of road to every million of inhabitants in each country is in the following ratio:—Austria, 53 miles; France, 125 miles; Great Britain, 322 miles; Prussia, 149 miles; and the United States, 900 miles. From this comparison it appears that the length of road to each million of the population of the United States is more by 251 miles than the aggregate of all the other countries compared; and that our mileage of railway, as compared with population, is greater than that of Great Britain by 180 per cent. It cannot, however, be inferred from these facts that our commercial activity is in a similar degree greater than that of Europe, as the widely scattered condition of our population requires a much greater length of road for a given number of inhabitants than is needed in the more densely populated countries of the old world. It is, nevertheless, to be placed to the credit of our countrymen that they have to such a large extent overcome the obstacles to intercourse created by the wide diffusion of our population.

The following figures show the average cost per mile of railways in the countries compared:—

	Dollars.
Austria	92,322
Belgium	81,150
France	128,340
Great Britain	174,730
German States, other than Austria and Prussia	66,183
Prussia	72,450
United States	41,375

In comparing the cost of our roads with that of British lines, it is to be remembered that while the latter had an important advantage over us in the lower price of labour and of iron materials—as well as in having cheaper capital, yet their lines have been constructed in a more finished and substantial style, and the proportion of stations to the length of road is much greater than in this country. Making, however, ample allowance for all these considerations, it is manifest that the railroad accommodation of the United States is not only more extensive, but has been provided at a vastly cheaper cost than that of Great Britain; and that, so far, we have a most important commercial advantage over that country. The most direct and reliable index of the financial resources and the trading activity of the several countries is derivable from a comparison of the aggregate capital invested by each in its railways.

In the year 1857 the value of railway property in the four leading nations of Europe and the United States, severally stated, was as follows:—

	Dollars.
Austria	194,000,000
France	578,700,000
Great Britain	1,571,300,000
Prussia	184,260,000
United States	1,005,000,000

In order to estimate properly from these figures the amount of available capital possessed by each country, it would be necessary to ascertain what proportion of the above sums have been actually paid up, and what remains as standing debt, the figures for which are not easily arrived at. Suffice it to say, that the railroad wealth of the United States compares honourably with that of European countries; and, considering our youth, and that we possess none of the hereditary wealth of the old world, but that our capital has been created by our thrifty citizens within a century—our railroad achievements are a triumph unequalled in the history of commerce and civilisation; and it is not so very bold an assumption to augur that the enterprise which, from small beginnings, has brought us close upon the heels of the greatest commercial country on the globe, will possibly, ere long, carry us even a little ahead of our rivals.

POLICE FOR KIANDRA.—On Tuesday last a party of police arrived at Nelligen *en route* to the Snowy, to which place they have got to tramp it, having only one horse to carry the swags of all of them. Their horse had knocked up on the road, and Inspector Hogg came on to town on Wednesday to get a fresh one; he also obtained a dray and team, and they arrived here last night.—*Braidwood Dispatch* of Saturday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SALE OF A WIFE AND FAMILY, AT BRAIDWOOD.—The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:—At the conclusion of the police business on Thursday last, a woman, with a child in her arms and another at her side, entered the Court, and applied to their Worships for advice under the following singular circumstances:—She stated that her husband, who has been drinking for some days past, had that morning sold all her property, and herself and children into the bargain, to another man, and she therefore begged of the magistrates to inform her whether or not she was to surrender herself and family into the charge of the person who had purchased her. She added that she did not know his name; but from the description that she gave of the individual in question, there can be no doubt as to who the party is. From prudential reasons, however, we refrain at present from disclosing his name. The Bench, of course, told the unfortunate woman that she was not bound to deliver herself up to the fellow who had bought her; and it further appearing to their Worships that her unmanly husband was still drinking and disposing of her property, they granted a warrant for his apprehension.

VEGETABLE CROPS.—The Fish River Creek localities are this year producing unusually heavy crops of turnips and potatoes. A gentleman of our acquaintance had a turnip placed on the table at his family dinner a few days ago which weighed 12lbs.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

DUBBO, March 23.—The country hereabouts never looked better at this period of the year; grass abounds everywhere, and the reports from the Lower Macquarie and Castlereagh districts go to show that such feed has not been known there for a long time. Some time since, a rumour reached Dubbo which induced four or five parties to proceed to the Sappabulga Mountains, with the view of testing the accuracy of various reports as to gold existing there, about fifteen miles from Dubbo. The indications, I am told, are strongly in favour of the existence of gold. I have not been able to ascertain if a likelihood exists of its becoming a paying gold-field. A Mr. Butler has been making extensive purchases of store cattle in this district. On the 20th, he took delivery of 3000 head from Mr. Sinden; delivery was given at Naramine, the head station of Mr. Christie, J.P. Mr. Butler has also purchased from several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and will, I am informed, send through Dubbo, *en route* to Melbourne, 6000 head altogether. The extensive overland trade has proved of great advantage to Dubbo; and it is pleasant to observe that no likelihood exists of its diminishing.—*Correspondent of the Bathurst Times.*

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—An escort arrived on Friday evening at Goulburn gaol with ten prisoners. Two of them, George Walker and William Reid, are from Kiandra, the former on commitment for trial at the next quarter sessions. The other eight are from Albury, having been tried at the quarter sessions recently held there. Six of the latter have to undergo terms of imprisonment in Goulburn gaol, and the other two are *en route* for Cockatoo Island.—*Herald.*

GOLD COMMISSIONER.—We hear that Mr. George O'Malley Clark, clerk of petty sessions at Goulburn, has received the appointment of assistant gold-commissioner at Kiandra, *vice* Gouldesbury, deceased. Mr. Clarke has held his late office some four years, and by the business-like manner in which he has performed his duties, and his obliging disposition, he has gained the esteem and respect of all classes.—*Herald.*

MAIL LOST.—The Reid's Flat correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*, writing under date of Tuesday last, says, "The down mails due at Reid's Flat on Sunday did not arrive, owing to an accident which occurred to the mailman between here and Wheeo. It seems, from the statement of the mailman, that the horse which he rode was of a restive disposition, so much so that, seeing some cattle in the distance, the animal became fiery and, upsetting the rider, bolted with the mail bags, which have not up to the present time been recovered. However, the horse has arrived at the Post-office with the saddle under its belly, and minus the mail bags. Fortunately, the mailman sustained but little injury from the fall, and was enabled to pursue his journey to Cowra. Mr. Thomas Reid, the postmaster, and several others have been on the look-out since Sunday for the missing mail, and have returned without any hopes of its recovery.

SNAKE KILLING.—The Reid's Flat correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* states, that on Thursday last, about the middle of the day, Mrs. W. Fahey, a resident there, had occasion to go into one of the inner rooms of her dwelling, and was somewhat startled on finding her progress impeded by a large snake, which was subsequently discovered to be eleven feet three inches long. The reptile speedily made towards her, but was somewhat astonished at the worthy lady's method of rebuke; so much so indeed, that it sought shelter under the friendly cover of a bed in the adjoining apartment. Mrs. Fahey now gave an alarm, and, being provided with a good stout cudgel, approached her cowering antagonist with an astonishing degree of fortitude, and after not a little trouble despatched him. This, I believe, is the twelfth of these dangerous reptiles that Mrs. Fahey has killed during the present season.

DEPRAVITY AND DESTITUTION.—On Wednesday last an inquest was held before the District Coroner, Mr. R. Waugh, on the body of a woman named Heffernan, which disclosed a sad chapter of depravity and destitution. Deceased lived in a wretched hut on the hill at the back of St. Saviour's, a locality which seems the chosen abode of vice and misery. She was a married woman, but had been separated from her husband for the last thirteen or fourteen years, and had been accustomed, in the words of one of the witnesses, "to live sometimes with one man, sometimes with another." Latterly, however, she had been deserted, and was reduced to the extreme of misery by poverty and disease. On Sunday she was in the house of a Mrs. West, who gave her some tea and bread. On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. West went to the hut of deceased to see how she was getting on, and saw her lying dead on her bed, which consisted only of a little straw laid upon an old door. The only article of clothing in the place was an old blanket, and there appeared no provisions of any kind in the house. In a few hours after death, the body, owing to its diseased condition, presented an appearance shocking to behold. Medical evidence showed that death resulted from general debility, the immediate cause being disease of the heart. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned. Deceased had three children, two girls and a boy, the eldest about fourteen. As may be imagined, they have grown up in utter neglect. Steps are being taken to obtain their admission into the Orphan Asylum in Sydney.—*Goulburn Herald.*

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—A man named James Lynch has been committed from the district of Balranald, for trial at the next Goulburn Assizes, in September, on the charge of attempt at arson. It appears that the prisoner was at the Somerset Hotel, Euston, on the 21st of March, and towards evening became very drunk and excited, and, a little before bedtime, asked the landlord for a bottle of brandy. This was refused him, and he repeatedly threatened to burn the place down. He was watched, and was seen to attempt to set the place on fire by breaking some of the bark of the roof into small pieces, piling it at the foot of one of the verandah posts and setting it alight. He was caught in the act, and given into charge, and on examination committed to Goulburn gaol.—*Goulburn Herald.*

BRAIDWOOD GOLD-FIELDS.—Affairs at Araluen are beginning to look up, and great activity prevails about Grover's Flat, which spot will, we anticipate, revive the glory of the Happy Valley. Vieq's engine is at work; two parties have gone to Sydney for the purpose of procuring two more engines to work their claims. One of these parties has three claims, and great results are expected as soon as the machinery is at work, which it will be, if nothing happens to prevent it, in about a month's time.—At Bell's Creek things are very satisfactory, and a correspondent tells us that the average made there amounts to £5 to £7 per man weekly. The exodus of Chinamen from Moreing's Flat towards the Little River still continues.—At Strike-a-Light Flat, Hyland's party are very busy, and at the crossing-place on the Farringdon Road we observed, the other day, several parties at work.—Old Major's Creek still retains its prestige, and keeps giving a steady yield of the precious metal, although, of course, even here there are some who are not doing much, but the generality are doing well.—At Little River there is an improvement, and we have no doubt, in consequence of the large hordes of Chinamen which are daily on their way to this field, it will now be well worked, and we shall again hear of some great finds. This field requires a large number of diggers at work to develop its riches. Many persons are of opinion that it is the richest gold-field in the district. From Corang the accounts lately have been very discouraging. That there is gold there no one can doubt, but the expense in getting it is too great to make it pay. However, it is probable that some rich spots will be hit upon during the forthcoming winter. In our last we stated that a party had gone prospecting at Currowang, near the head of the Clyde River. We have, however, heard nothing further since; but we expect to be able in a few days to give a good account of this new field, which parties from Nelligen are sanguine will turn out well.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

GOLD NEWS.

KIANDRA GOLD FIELDS.—Our escort, which left Kiandra on the 2nd instant, carrying more than 7400 ounces of gold, will, I am afraid, without cause, tend to accelerate the excitement that is already too great respecting these diggings. There is, of course, the same reports that a large quantity of the precious metal is still held by the successful miners, but this, from observation and a considerable personal acquaintance, I am inclined to disbelieve. My own opinion is that the gold now sent down pretty accurately shows the actual produce of the Kiandra gold-fields to this date. The numerous robberies, and the insecurity that prevails throughout the whole district, have made the most of us rather shy in retaining any of the precious metal, when we have been fortunate enough to procure it. Our population is decidedly on the decrease; no new ground having been opened, and so many rushes proving failures, it has, of course, disheartened a good many, and others leaving for the winter, are more than the arrivals at present. A great many of the bank claims are worked out, and some of the bed claims nearly so. I hear of shares constantly changing hands at prices from £5 to £30 per share—nothing extraordinary for some whose riches reported in the newspapers astonished every one. I am credibly informed that the rushes lower down on the Cooma side have as yet given no profitable returns. The only find of any extent which seems to hold its ground, and still employ a good many hundreds, is that at the heads of the Tumut; and my impression is that parties searching for fresh ground would be far more likely to meet with their object in that direction. I know of strong parties that will be organised in the spring to prospect the whole of the district lying out towards the heads of the Murray, Tumut, and the high ground of Meracle and Tumberumba. If our population decreases the quantity of those who minister to its wants and vices certainly do not. New erections are springing up every day, and frontages to ideal streets are fetching from £10 to £50. Horses, too, are still changing hands, not often in a legitimate way. In any careful statistical account of what the gold obtained from the Snowy River has cost the community, the item of horses damaged in packing, starved by cold, stolen and strayed, would not form the least in the amount. The loss must have been something fearful.—Correspondent of *Adelong Mining Journal.*

NEW DIGGINGS.—We are informed that nearly fifty persons have set in to work at a place called the Broken Cart Creek, about fifty miles from Yass, on the route to Kiandra. The parties were on their return from the Snowy River, and the indications of gold being found in the locality stated induced them to prospect. The result was the discovery of a three-quarter ounce nugget, and a quantity of lighter gold. The numbers at work are rapidly increasing. Several persons are also at work near Jamison's Creek; but we have been unable to ascertain whether the inducements to continue have turned out favourable.—*Yass Courier.*

WATTLE FLAT QUARTZ REEF.—A correspondent informs us that there are now about sixty persons employed upon the reef which has recently been opened at Wattle Flat. It was, we believe, found to be payable by a Victorian digger, named Henry Guilford, who prospected the locality about three or four months since. The right to the reward-claim for the discovery was disputed by a butcher named Ellis, who was then in the employ of Mr. Sneed, but it was awarded by the Commissioner to Guilford and his party. Guilford has since sold out, and is now with his party, working another claim. Five or six weeks ago ten tons of the quartz from this reef was sold to Mr. Dyer, of Clear Creek, at £3 per ton; it has yielded much more gold than Mr. Dwyer expected, the average being about three ounces to the ton. The vein ranges from eight inches to three feet six inches in width, and is supposed to contain an immense quantity of the precious metal. Until Mr. Guilford visited Wattle Flat about four months ago, no one dreamed of discovering a payable quartz-reef there. It is true there had been one small vein worked, carrying coarse nuggetty gold, which for a time was considered payable; but as it bore no fine gold, it was at length abandoned. Mr. Guilford, it appears, is the discoverer of many payable quartz-reefs in the sister colony, as well as in this—amongst them being the Currejong and Gap Reefs, on the Adelong—which have afforded profitable employment to hundreds of diggers. He is of opinion that there are yet many rich veins undeveloped at Wattle Flat. We are not aware that there is any fund in existence for rewarding the discoverers of payable gold-reefs, but it seems very desirable that there should be something of the sort in this district. We all know that gold abounds here, but it is of little use in the bowels of the earth. Thorough practical miners like Mr. Guilford might be stimulated to make fresh discoveries—to act as pioneers to the digging community—if they were encouraged by the hope of a reward for their enterprise. —*Bathurst Times.*

GOLD FROM TUENA.—Mr. Moss Marks reports the purchase this week of 147 ozs. of gold from Tuena and the Abercrombie. There are rumours of a gulley at Tuena, once before partly worked, having been reopened with great success, and it is said that one party of four procured there twelve ounces in a week. Considerable numbers of Chinamen and others have been met on the road to the Tuena.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. FOSTER ANDERSON are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Botany Road, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JAMES SCANLAN are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 20 Mill-lane, Ultimo, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of FELIX M'KONE, wheelwright and blacksmith, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Son, GEORGE, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 4 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic, cap. 25.

Head Office, London.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors.—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Agents,—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Medical Referees,—Charles Muller, Esq., M.D.
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Life policies issued upon the faithful representations of assurers are indisputable.

Three-fourths of the profits of the society are divisible amongst the policy holders on the "With Profits" table of premiums.

Assurances are granted for every description of life contingency, either with profits, or at lower rates, without profits.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. They are such as are charged in Europe, and the lowest that can be adopted with full security to the assured and the society.

Policies are not forfeited as in other societies. When four years payments have been made, the policy-holders, if unable or unwilling to continue paying, may receive fresh policies in exchange equivalent to the then value of the premiums already paid, or a cash payment in purchase of the policies.

On Policies amounting to £200 and upwards for the whole of life, one-half of the premium may remain unpaid at interest for five years.

Policies two years in existence are not forfeited by suicide.

Annuities, immediate and deferred, granted. Also, Endowments, payable at a given age, or contingent upon death at an earlier period.

No Charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Examiners remunerated by the Society.

The Concession by the Society to the Assured, in the ordinary course of business, of every advantage and facility that can be safely granted.

Claims on the Society, are paid in Australia three months after satisfactory proof of death, or before the expiry of that period, by arrangement.

No extra premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape colony, or British America.

Assurances may be effected for India or China on reasonable terms, and on the lives of Naval and Merchant Seamen and Officers at moderate rates.

RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR £100.

Age next Birth Day.	Whole Life. With Profits.	Whole Life. Without Profits.
20	£1 18 0	£1 13 7
25	2 2 9	1 17 8
30	2 8 2	2 2 6
35	2 15 0	2 8 8
40	3 3 9	2 16 3

Every information to be had by applying to the Agents.
J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months

and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
GEORGE KING, Esq.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq.

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.

It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.

BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policies on favourable terms.

CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.

ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Hunter-street. February 15th, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and invested capital, £1,600,000.
Annual income, 170,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
S. C. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,508 5s. 0d.

The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.

BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.

Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,259,760.
Income for 1858, £197,188; invested funds, £494,499.
Directors for Australasia:
A. Ross, Esq., J.P. | James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. | A. B. Whyte, Esq.
Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.

All losses on adjustment paid in Sydney.

Forms of proposal and all information can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.
WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.

Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—ADDITIONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for the erection of additions at the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

Tenders will be received at the office of Public Works, Phillip-street, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th April, and must be endorsed "Tender for additions, Government Printing Office."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th March, 1860.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINANCE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, for clearing, draining, excavating, forming, ballasting, and metalling road from the top of Liverpool Range towards Murrurundi, and building bridges and culverts on same, in accordance with the terms of advertisement of March 26th, 1860.
W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, March 29th, 1860.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS for BILLET WOOD.—Tenders will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 24th April next, from persons willing to contract for the supply of billet wood for the Great Southern Railway until the 31st December next.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Billet Wood."

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the chief clerk, Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney; or to the storekeeper, Redfern Station.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £200 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
W. M. ARNOLD.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Court and Watch House, Queanbeyan.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for fresh TENDERS for erection of a Court and Watch House, at Queanbeyan.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Court and Watch House, Queanbeyan," will be received at the Public Works Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th April.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Queanbeyan.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a residence for a professional gentleman at the Glebe. The masonry and brickwork may be tendered for separately. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for additions to a house in Hunter-street. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. GEORGE ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for building two HOUSES in Sussex-street. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES BARNET, Glebe Road. Tenders to be sent in on WEDNESDAY, April 18th. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for PAINTING the Pyrmont Bridge. Specification and all other necessary information may be obtained at the office of Mr. F. O. MORIARTY, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO PAINTERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the thorough PAINTING, inside and out, of the house late in the occupation of Mrs. Patterson, adjoining Raphael's buildings, Prince-street. For particulars, apply to J. G. RAPHAEL, corner of Kent and Margaret streets.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 16th inst., for the LAYING of FLOORING in Stores on Struth's Wharf, Sussex-street. For particulars, apply at 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

TENDERS Wanted for the PLASTERWORK of two houses in Balmain. JAMES M'DONALD, Balmain.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for Painting two Houses. P. M'MAHON, Palmer-street, near the new Scotch Chapel.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for repairs and alterations of Berkeley House, near Wollongong. For particulars apply to Mr. JENKINS, Berkeley.

REVOLVERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—100 Revolvers being required for the above service, persons willing to supply the same are requested to leave at the Treasury, on or before noon of WEDNESDAY next, offers in writing for the supply of the whole or any portion of the arms required. The selection will not be limited to any particular maker, but Colt's, Deane's, or Tranter's Navy-size will be preferred.

100 POUCHES for the above are also required; samples of the articles proposed to be supplied to be submitted with the tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Revolvers, &c."

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned:—FLOUR.—Adelaide, best brands
Colonial, ditto.
BOWDEN and PEDEN, 540, George-street.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets—

Day and Martin's blacking	Quart vinegar
Robinson's groats	Assorted sauces
Robinson's oatmeal	Colman's starch and blue
Split peas	St. Ube's salt
Batty's ½ pint salad oil	Liverpool salt
Ditto pint and quart pickles	Liverpool soap
Ditto jams and jellies	Hoop iron
Ditto quart vinegar	Double double demy
Ditto 1 and ½ lbs. mustard	Grey sheeting
Ditto castor oil	Dray covers
Belmont candles	Sail canvas
Solazzi juice	Tarpaulin canvas
Soda crystals	Grey sheeting
Currants, in barrels	Twine
Moir's 1 lb. salmon	Sheet lead
½ and ¼ sardines	Lead pipe
Hubbuck's patent white zinc paint	White lead, common and best
Raw and boiled oils	Bath bricks.
Castor oil	

D. COOPER and CO.

AMERICAN LUMBER.—To Builders, Contractors, and Private Buyers.—L. B. THRELKELD and CO. have in hand for private SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a general assortment of American Timber, comprising

T. and G. 1 inch flooring boards
Ditto 1¼ inch ditto ditto
Ditto 1 inch carpenters' clear boards, planed one side
1 inch broad shelving boards, ditto
T. and G. ¾ inch ditto ditto ditto
Weatherboards, planed one side
Rough weather ditto
Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Deals, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3.

Also, a good assortment of Hobart Town Timber, comprising timber various sizes, palings, &c.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

TO MILLERS, CAPITALISTS, and others.—For SALE by private contract, a STEAM FLOUR MILL, recently erected (and now doing a good business, and in excellent working condition), in Armidale, the capital of New England, being in the centre of an extensive agricultural district, and adjacent to the Northern and Western Gold-fields, where there are sure and certain markets. The machinery is all on the latest improved principle, and consists of three pairs of best French burr millstones, patent dressing and smutting machines, propelled by a powerful twenty-horse beam engine, capable of working much higher if necessary. A saw-mill or small foundry could be wrought to advantage, in connection with the flour trade. Parties desirous of investing in such property will find the present a rare and excellent opportunity, and are respectfully requested to inspect the property, when the proprietor is confident the best judge will not fail to pronounce the work of the most permanent description of its kind. For further particulars apply to JAMES M'LEAN, Armidale.

APARTMENTS VACANT at Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

A HOUSE and SHOP to LET in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, with spacious yards and water laid on.

A LARGE and convenient STORE to be LET, adjoining the Circular Wharf. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET, for a term, with immediate possession, at a low rental, those commodious WHARVES and PREMISES known as Murphy's Wharves, at the foot of Liverpool-street, comprising about two acres of land, with the tenements, stores, &c., erected thereon, together with a well established and paying business in connection with the same. For particulars apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Market-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—5, Richmond Terrace, in the Domain.

BOARD and Residence REQUIRED in the vicinity of Church-hill. Address N. P., HERALD Office.

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TO LET, a large OVEN and BAKEHOUSE. Apply H. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE in Kent-street, adjoining the Steam Boat Inn. Apply to Mrs. HOGG, next door.

TO LET, that double-verandah HOUSE, 70, Upper Fort-street, seven rooms and kitchen. Apply at 64.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point containing ten rooms; stabling, &c.; now occupied by G. Dibbs, Esq. Inquire on the premises.

TO TANNERS.—TO LET, the GLENMORE TANNERY, Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, No. 383, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. Apply to W. TONG, Esq., George-street.

TO LET, at Petersham, a Verandah COTTAGE, five rooms, and good well of water; rent, 9s. per week. Apply Mr. ROBERT BURRELL.

TO LET, in William-street, a SHOP and PARLOUR. Apply to Mr. HOURIGAN, Nelson Hotel. Also a small HOUSE in Upper Forbes-street; rent moderate. Apply as above.

TO LET, a comfortable 5-roomed HOUSE, detached kitchen, servants' room over, water laid on, and taxes paid. Apply Museum Hotel, Woolloomooloo. Also, a Cottage PIANO, for SALE.

TO LET, an old-established corner PUBLIC-HOUSE, having a first-rate connection, centrically situated in the City of Sydney. Apply to HENRY VAUGHAN, commission agent, King and Phillip streets.

TO LET, as offices or private residences, the First and Second FLOORS of 136, Pitt-street, with kitchen, stabling, &c. Apply on the premises to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings.

TO LET, a House of eight rooms, verandah and balcony, No. 204, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, one door north of Liverpool-street. Apply on the premises, or SMITH'S Shirt Factory, Park-street.

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TO LET, Elizabeth-street North, House, 6 rooms, &c.; Balmain, Houses of 10 rooms, and of 6 rooms, &c. South Head Road, House and Shop, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE No. 11, Brisbane-street, near Lyons-terrace, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Field. Rent, £65 per annum. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with possession on the 1st May, No. 193, Macquarie-street, adjoining the Australian Library. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, Colonial Sugar Company's Offices, George-street.

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TO LET, at BALMAIN, within five minutes' walk from the Dry Dock Ferry, a large and commodious HOUSE, with extensive grounds, good paddocks, and double water frontage. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

TO LET, the Gothic HOUSE, 9, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servant's room, coach-house, and stabling; water laid on; rent very moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. J. N. FEIL, agent, 5, Burton-st.; Mr. WILLIAMS, Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta; or on the premises.

TO LET, at the Commercial Wharf, together or separate, a large lower and upper front STORE, with a two-stalled Stable, and water laid on the premises. These stores are thoroughly dry, and well adapted for general business purposes. Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON.

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TO LET, at North Shore, a Villa RESIDENCE, enclosed in two acres of ground, and containing eight apartments, a pantry, and closets, with kitchen and stables detached. Rent moderate. Apply to FRANCIS MOONEY, North Shore; or to Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. to 20s. per week. Enquire at WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River, a waterside RESIDENCE, of nine rooms, with large verandah, garden, bathing-house, &c. Rent, £6 per month. Also, a small Stone COTTAGE, with five acres of good garden ground, fenced in, and under cultivation. Rent, 12 shillings a week. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, the whole or the greater part of ABBOTSFORD HOUSE, near Picton, about a mile and a half from the intended Railway Station. The house is in excellent repair, and contains ten good rooms, kitchen (with cellar and attics), stables, &c., &c., detached; a large and well-stocked garden, and about ten acres of grass paddocks. Apply in the first instance, by letter, to Mr. F. W. MEYMOTT, Abbotsford House, Picton.

TO LET, WAVERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, situated on North Shore, about a mile from the wharf, Blue's Point, commanding, without exception, the finest view on either side of the harbour. The house affords every convenience for the residence of a respectable family. The grounds, comprising several acres of land, have been laid out at great expense, and consist of orchard, vineyard, flower and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, George-street, or ROBERT THOMSON, St. Leonard's Cottage, North Shore.

YASS.—To LET, a large STORE, adjoining the Royal Hotel, in one of the most flourishing towns, and on the main road to all the Southern gold-fields. Rent, £100 a year. Apply to H. HART, Royal Hotel, Yass.

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